

# The Mining Journal

## RAILWAY AND COMMERCIAL GAZETTE.

FORMING A COMPLETE RECORD OF THE PROCEEDINGS OF ALL PUBLIC COMPANIES.

No. 1507.—Vol. XXXIV.

LONDON, SATURDAY, JULY 9, 1864.

(STAMPED.....SIXPENCE.  
UNSTAMPED.....FIVEPENCE.)

**MR. JAMES CROFTS, SHAREBROKER,**  
No. 1, FINCH LANE, CORNHILL.  
(Established 22 years.)

Mr. Crofts transacts business, in the way of PURCHASE or SALE, in every description of stocks, but particularly in BRITISH MINES, in no case departing from the position of a broker, at net prices. All orders meet with the utmost punctuality and advice given as to the nature and eligibility of INVESTMENTS, when required. Mr. Crofts, from a lengthened experience of the Mining Market, is competent to advise as to the merits of any mine, and the desirability of buying, selling, or exchanging shares. To the latter department he devotes particular attention. \* The unprecedented collapse of the market offers the best opportunity Mr. Crofts remembers of realising large profits by investments in sound mining stocks, dividend or speculative. If the minimum point of prices has not yet arrived, it cannot be far off.

**MR. JAMES LANE, No. 44, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E.C.**

JAMES LANE has FOR SALE at net prices:—5 Basset and Grylls, £9; 20 Boscawen, £3; 50 Crebor, 47s.; 20 Caradon United, 25s.; 10 Carn Brea, £7½; 50 East Providence, £4; 30 Great South Tolsen, £3; 20 Great Wheel Busy, £3½; 5 Great Wh. Fortune, £14; 20 Great East Lovell, £3½; 20 East Great Work (Limited, 50s. paid), £1; 20 Hellenbeagle, £3½; 10 Marke Valley, £5; 30 North Basset, 29s.; 50 New Birch Tor and Vither, £3; 25 New Wheel Rose, 12s. 6d.; 10 North Trekerby, £2; 20 Pen-don Consols, £4½; 35 St. Day United, 32s. 6d.; 10 Sithney and Carnmeal, £6; 5 Sithney Wheel Metal, £3½; 10 Kitty (St. Agnes), £3½; 20 Wh. Croft, 21s.

**PETER WATSON'S WEEKLY MINING CIRCULAR AND SHARE LIST,** published every Friday, price 6d. each copy, forwarded on application. This Circular contains weekly important information with respect to all the principal dividend and progressive mines in Devon and Cornwall. 79, Old Broad-street, London, E.C.

**STOCK AND SHAREDEALER.—MR. PETER WATSON,** ENGLISH AND FOREIGN STOCK, SHARE, AND MINING OFFICES, 79, OLD BROAD-STREET, LONDON, E.C. TELEGRAPHIC MESSAGES TO BUY or SELL Railway, Bank, Mine, and other Shares and Stocks, punctually attended to on commission, or at net prices for cash, or for fortnightly settlements, with advice as to purchases or sales. Nineteen years' experience.

(Two in Cornwall and Seventeen in London.)

Bankers: Union Bank of London, and the Alliance Bank of London and Liverpool. Every information can be obtained on personal application or by letter, as to purchases and sales of mine and other shares, and the best investment for capital. From the close proximity of his Offices to the Stock Exchange, as well as the Mining Exchange, PETER WATSON is enabled to act with promptitude on all orders entrusted to him, which at all times are carried out with punctuality, and to the best advantage of his clients.—July 8, 1864.

**MR. LEALAN, STOCK AND SHAREDEALER,** 11, ROYAL EXCHANGE, LONDON, E.C.

Shares bought and sold on the usual commission. Telegraphic messages promptly attended to. Mines inspected, and reliable information given. Established 15 years. Mr. LEALAN recommends the purchase of Great Laxey, Great South Chiverton, North Miners, and South St. Ives shares as safe and profitable investments, at quoted prices. FOR SALE:—100 South St. Ives, ¼ prem.; 100 North Miners, 8s.; and 50 Great South Chiverton.—July 8, 1864.

**THOMAS HAMILTON (late of Truro), STOCK AND SHAREBROKER,** 4, AUSTINFRIARS, OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON, E.C.

Mine shares bought and sold on the usual commission.

**MR. J. W. GILBERT, MINE SHAREBROKER,** 1, PINNER'S COURT, OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON.

**RICHARD CLIFT, MINE SHAREDEALER,** late of Redruth, now 48, THREADNEEDLE-STREET, LONDON, where all letters are to be addressed.

**JOHN RISLEY, 32, LOMBARD STREET, LONDON, E.C.** SHARES IN MINES BOUGHT and SOLD on commission, at 1¼ per cent., for immediate cash. Bankers: London and Westminster, Lothbury.

**MR. WALTER TREGILLAS, STOCK AND SHAREBROKER,** 12, St. Michael's-alley, Cornhill, E.C., has REMOVED to 3, CROWN COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E.C. Mr. TREGILLAS has FOR SALE 150 shares in St. David's Gold Mine, at 10s. per share; 100 Hellenbeagle, £2½; 100 Great North Downs, £5½.

**WILLIAM BARTLETT, STOCK AND SHAREBROKER,** No. 2, BUCKLESBURY, LONDON, E.C.

Confiding myself strictly to a commission business, and not dealing in shares, I hope to retain the confidence of my friends, and to gain a fair share of public patronage. Being a member of the Mining Exchange, and receiving early information as to improvements in mines, I am in a position to offer disinterested advice as to the safest and best paying investments. Bankers: Alliance Bank.

**MESSRS. WARD AND JACKMAN, STOCK AND SHAREBROKERS,** 2, ADAM'S COURT, OLD BROAD STREET, AND MINING EXCHANGE, LONDON, E.C. (ESTABLISHED ELEVEN YEARS.)

TRANSACT BUSINESS IN BRITISH AND FOREIGN MINING SHARES AND OTHER SECURITIES at lowest prices, net or on commission, but not being DEALERS only execute orders confined to them. Telegraphic messages to buy or sell shares of every description promptly executed for immediate cash, or for the fortnightly settlements.

Commission, 1¼ per cent. on all transactions. July 8, 1864. Bankers: London and Westminster, Lothbury.

**INVESTMENTS FOR CAPITAL.** Paying 10 to 20 per cent. per annum in bi-monthly and quarterly dividends.

**SHARES RAILWAY, BANKING, MINING, AND INVESTMENT CIRCULAR** (Gratis and post free)

Should be CONSULTED by the PUBLIC before INVESTING. It contains reliable information and advice to capitalists. Reports on Mines, Railways, Banks, Insurance, Docks, Loans, and all Financial Companies, &c., Record of Market Prices, and is the only SAFE GUIDE for the Investment of Capital.

**HENRY GOULD SHARP, 32, POULTRY, LONDON, E.C.** Established 12 years.

**MR. JOHN BATTERS, STOCK AND MINING SHAREBROKER,** 18, THROGMORTON STREET, LONDON, E.C., pays particular attention to British Lead, Copper, and Tin Mines, for which he solicits orders to sell or buy, at net prices.

FOR SALE:—20 East Seton, 4s. 9d.; 3 Grambler and St. Aubyn, £3; 20 East Russell, 4½; 50 Yale of Towry, 5s. 6d.; 20 Central Miners, 40s. BUYER of Central Miners and Chiverton. State number and lowest price.

**GEORGE RICE, SHAREBROKER, 5, COWPER'S COURT, BIRCHIN LANE, LONDON, (21 years' experience),** has SPECIAL BUSINESS, as BUYER or SELLER, for cash or account, in the following mines:—

| Closing quotations.                          | Closing quotations.            |
|--|--------------------------------|
| Chiverton ..... £ 8½ - 9                     | New Rosewarne ..... £ 8 - 8½   |
| Clifford Amalgamated ..... 32 - 32½          | North Trekerby ..... 2 - 2½    |
| Devon & Bedford (Colch.) ..... 10s. premium. | Prosper United ..... 4 - 4½    |
| East Lovell ..... 14½ - 15                   | Nangiles ..... 25 - 26         |
| East Caradon ..... 27½ - 28                  | Wheel Crebor ..... 42s. - 43s. |
| East Russell ..... 4½ - 4¾                   | West Chiverton ..... 65 - 70   |
| East Carn Brea ..... 7 - 7½                  | Wheel Grenville ..... 7 - 7½   |
| East Grenville ..... 5 - 5½                  | Wheel Seton ..... 22½ - 227    |
| Great Wheel Vor ..... 29 - 29½               | Wheel Hope ..... 3¼ - 3½       |
| Marke Valley ..... 4½ - 4¾                   |                                |

BUYER of North Trekerby at £2, and recommends others to do the same. Cook's Kitchen are good to buy, and will go higher.

To SHAREHOLDERS and SPECULATORS.—After you have perused the various "published" reports and opinions upon the mines in which you may be interested, apply to Geo. Rice for his "private advice" as to buying or selling.

Money advanced on mining shares. Bankers: Bank of London.

July 8, 1864.

**MR. GEORGE BUDGE, SHAREBROKER, No. 4, ROYAL EXCHANGE BUILDINGS, LONDON, E.C.** (Established 17 years), has FOR SALE at net prices:—20 Hington Down, £3 18s. 9d.; 50 East Grenville, 150 Santa Barbara, 9s. 3d.; 1 West Sharp Tor, £29½; 50 East Russell, £4½; 20 Gt. South Tolsen, £2; 10 East Lovell, £15½; 20 North Trekerby, £2; 2 Wheel Seton, £22½; 100 Vale of Towry, 5s. 6d.; 100 Redmor, 4s. 6d.; 100 Gawton, 50s. 6d.; 50 Nova Scotia, £2; 30 Chiverton Valley, £5; 20 Wheel Grenville, £7½; 20 East Devon, 12s. 6d.; 1 Devon Consols, 300 Rossa Grande, 4s.; 50 Okei Tor, £3½; 10 New Rosewarne; 100 Port Phillip, £1 2s. 6d.; 100 Merilyn; 25 Hellenbeagle; 100 South Grenville, 7s. 6d.; 100 Don Mountain Copper, 8s. 6d.; 10 St. John del Rey; 1 West Damsel, £90; 35 North Providence, 20s.; 100 Gierex, 1s.; 50 East Rosewarne, £3½; 50 Wheel Unity, 5s. 6d.; 100 Great Retallack; 35 Wheel Pollard, 2s. 6d.; 50 Wheel Crebor; 20 East Carn Brea; 10 Great North Downs; 25 Cape Copper, £11½; 10 Great Vor; 3 Providence.

**G E O R G E M O O R E,** 1, CROWN COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET.

**JAMES HERRON has FOR SALE the following SHARES, at the prices quoted, and FREE OF COMMISSION:—**

|                             |                                    |  |
|-----------------------------|------------------------------------|--|
| 20 Anglo-Brazilian, 7s.     | 15 Gurlin.                         | 10 Rose Hill and Ransom.   |
| 20 Adol.-Aur.               | 25 Grylls Wheel Florence           | 10 So. Carn Brea, 12s. 6d.   |
| 1 Buller, £26½.             | (an offer wanted).                 | 30 Santa Barbara, 9s. 6d.  |
| 5 Brynford Hall, £10½.      | 5 Haven (offer wanted).            | 50 South Hington, 24s.   |
| 5 Clifford Amalg., £32½.    | 20 Hington Down.                   | 20 Silver Vein (20s. paid), 25s.   |
| 5 Crane.                    | 5 Marke Valley, £5 1s 9d           | 5 Sithney Carnmeal, £5½  |
| 3 Cwm Erdd, £29.            | 50 Molland, 1s.                    | 50 South Grenville, 7s. 9d.  |
| 1 Carn Brea, £56.           | 1 Miners, £29½.                    | 20 St. Day United, 29s. 9d.  |
| 40 Cranver Abraham, 32s.    | 1 Mary Ann, £14½.                  | 50 Smith, Knight's Co.   |
| 10 Chiverton Val., £4½.     | 5 Nangiles, £26 2s. 6d.            | 10 St. John del Rey, £23½  |
| 20 Central Miners, 35s.     | 20 North Trekerby, £17½.           | 2 Stray Park.  |
| 5 Copper Hill, £13.         | 100 New So. Caradon, 4s.           | 100 St. David's Gold.  |
| 5 Cambrian, 7s. 6d.         | 15 New Wh. Lovell, £23½.           | 20 St. Just Consols.   |
| 20 Chiverton, £29.          | 50 Nant-y-Iago, 4s. 3d.            | 1 Trelawny, £19½.  |
| 20 Camborne Vein, £23½.     | 5 N. Rosewarne, £23½.              | 20 Tolvadden, 24s.   |
| 50 Don Pedro, 10s.          | 5 North Miners, 5s.                | 5 Tincroft, £17½.  |
| 20 East Rosewarne, £7 8 9   | 25 New Martha, 25s.                | 100 Vale of Towry, 5s. 6d.   |
| 5 East Russell, £4½.        | 5 No. Shepherds, £4 8 9            | 20 West Wheel Vor.   |
| 10 East Lovell, £15 3s. 9d. | 5 North Croft, £4 1s. 9d.          | 10 Wheel Hartley, 12s. 9d  |
| 20 E. Grenville, £5½.       | 20 North Chiverton, £2.            | 1 W. Chiverton, £69.   |
| 15 East Vor, £4½.           | 15 North Pool, £1 17s. 6d.         | 20 West Grylls, 12s.   |
| 20 East Seton, 4s.          | 20 New Wh. Rose, 14s. 9d.          | 50 Wheel Pollard, 2s. 6d.  |
| 50 East del Rey, 12s.       | 10 North Rosewarne, 15s.           | 10 Wheel Edward.   |
| 50 East Caradon, £28½.      | 50 No. Golch Hill, 21s.            | 4 Wheel Kitty (Lelant), £11½.  |
| 20 East Rosewarne, £3 1 9   | 20 No. Basset, £11 1s. 9d.         | 1 Wheel Seton, £225.   |
| 5 East Trekerby.            | 20 North Robert, 4s. 6d.           | 1 West Sharp Tor, £29½.  |
| 10 East Grylls, £10.        | 50 New Birch Tor.                  | 1 West Caradon, £15½.  |
| 20 East Jane, 35s.          | 20 North Downs, 33s. 9d.           | 1 Wh. Margaret, £18 9  |
| 15 East Cambrian.           | 50 Nova Scotia.                    | 100 Worthing, 18s. 3d.   |
| 3 Gt. Wh. Vor, £29 17s 6d   | 10 Pentre Lygan (an offer wanted). | 20 Wheel Crebor, 44s. 6d.  |
| 20 Great Busy.              | 5 Polbreen, £14½.                  | 10 Wheel Uny, £5 16s. 3d.  |
| 5 Great Fortune, £13½.      | 20 Port Phillip, 25s.              | 20 Wheel Unity, 5s.  |
| 20 Great Devon & Bedford.   | 50 Prince of Wales, 5s. 9d.        | 50 Worrans Downs.  |
| 10 Gt. No. Downs, £5 13 9   | 1 Providence, £39 16s. 3d.         | 5 Wendron Consols.   |
| 25 Gonnema, £37.            | 100 Quebrada (£5 10s. paid)        | 1 West Seton, £19½.  |
| 50 Gt. Nor. Copper, 9d.     | 20 Quebrada (fully paid), £26½.    | 1 Wh. Margaret, £18 9  |
| 20 Great East Lovell, £3.   | 50 Redmor, 3s. 3d.                 | 100 Worthing, 18s. 3d.   |
| 25 Great Laxey.             | 20 Rosewarne United, 19s.          | 20 Wheel Uny, 5s.  |
| 50 Garreg.                  | 50 Rialton East Wh. Rose, 35s.     | 50 Worrans Downs.  |
| 20 Gt. St. Tolsen, £2 18s.  |                                    | 50 Yudanantuna.  |
| 20 Great South Chiverton.   |                                    | 10 West Martha, 19s.   |
| 10 Great Grylls.            |                                    | 10 Chiverton, 200 Vale of Towry, 15 Wheel Grenville, 20 East Grenville, 30 Bryntal, 3 Nangiles, and 5 St. John del Rey.—2, Adam's-court, Old Broad-street, July 8, 1864. |

And is a BUYER of 50 New Birch Tor, 10 Great Laxey, 10 Chiverton, 200 Vale of Towry, 15 Wheel Grenville, 20 East Grenville, 30 Bryntal, 3 Nangiles, and 5 St. John del Rey.—2, Adam's-court, Old Broad-street, July 8, 1864.

**MESSRS. VIVIAN AND REYNOLDS, 37, OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON, E.C., MINING ENGINEERS, INSPECTORS OF MINES, COMMISSION, AND GENERAL AGENTS for the PURCHASE or SALE of MINE SHARES, RAILWAY, AND EVERY OTHER DESCRIPTION OF STOCK.** Commission on share transactions 1¼ per cent. on £100 and above, and 2½ per cent. on less sums.

**MR. EDWARD COOKE, MINING SHAREBROKER,** 75, OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON, E.C. Reliable information given on application, relative to the merits of mines, either for speculation or investment. July 8, 1864. Bankers: Alliance Bank, Lothbury.

**MR. GEORGE BATTERS** strongly recommends his friends to buy Great Wheel Vor, Chiverton Valley, Prosper United, Westwot Consols, and Sithney Wheel Metal for investment. These shares will pay good interest for money at present quotations.

WANTED TO PURCHASE 100 shares in Chiverton, at £9 per share. Shareholders are cautioned against parting with their shares in this valuable mine. The new shaft is sunk upwards of 50 fms. from surface, in a lode bearing all the characteristics of the rich West Chiverton lode at the same depth. Cross-cuts will shortly be put out to intersect the other lodes of West Chiverton. The mine cannot fail to be profitable. Shares may be sold for cash or for the fortnightly settlements promptly attended to. 76, Old Broad-street, London, E.C.

**WILLIAM SEWARD, MINING BROKER, STOCK AND SHAREDEALER, 19, THROGMORTON STREET, LONDON, E.C.** Commission, 1¼ per cent. on all transactions.

**MR. THOS. THOMPSON, MINING OFFICES,** 12, OLD JEWRY CHAMBERS, LONDON, E.C.

**MR. JOHN B. REYNOLDS has REMOVED** from 37, Old Broad-street, to 54, THREADNEEDLE STREET.

**MR. H. WADDINGTON, MINING AND SHAREBROKER,** 20, THROGMORTON STREET, LONDON, E.C.

Shares in railways, mines, &c., bought and sold on the usual commission.

**MR. G. D. SANDY, SHAREDEALER, No. 48, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E.C.**

Mr. SANDY earnestly recommends his friends and the public to take advantage of the present depressed state of the Mining Market, feeling confident that there are many opportunities for investment of capital, where in a very short time great profits might be realised. A selected list forwarded on application. Current Daily Price List may be obtained as usual.

**MR. T. ROSEWARNE, 81, OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON, E.C., has BUSINESS to TRANSACT in the FOLLOWING SHARES, at close market prices:—**

|                       |                        |                  |
|-----------------------|------------------------|------------------|
| Bronfroyd.            | Great South Tolsen.    | North Croft.     |
| Clifford Amalgamated. | Great Devon & Bedford. | North Robert.    |
| Chiverton.            | Great North Downs.     | North Basset.    |
| Chiverton Moor.       | Great Fortune.         | South Frances.   |
| East Russell.         | Great Wheel Grylls.    | Tincroft.        |
| East Lovell.          | Glasgow Caradon.       | Wheel Uny.       |
| East Basset.          | Hington.               | Wheel Grenville. |
| East Rosewarne.       | Hellenbeagle.          | Wheel Edward.    |
| East Caradon.         | Marke Valley.          | Wheel Seton.     |
| East Carn Brea.       | Nangiles.              | Wheel East.      |
| East Chiverton.       | New Seton.             | Wheel Crebor.    |
| East Grenville.       |                        | West Chiverton.  |

July 8, 1864. Bankers: Bank of London.

**JAMES HUME, SHAREBROKER, 74, OLD BROAD STREET, AND MINING EXCHANGE, LONDON, E.C.**

FOR SALE:—25 East Grenville, £5½; 10 East Russell, £4½; 10 Chiverton Moor, £1½; 20 East Vor, £3½; 10 East Carn Brea, £7½; 20 Hellenbeagle, £3; 20 East Rosewarne, £3½; 50 New Lovell, 20s.; 10 Great North Downs, £5½. An OFFER WANTED for Tin Hill and Cornish Clay Works shares. J. Hume's Circular for July is now ready. 6d. per copy; 5s. per annum. Mr. Hume can recommend two or three mines, now at their lowest, but which are likely to rise several hundred per cent. in a few months. Bankers: London Joint-Stock Bank.

**MR. WILLIAM WARD (late with Messrs. Dunsford and Ranken), SHAREBROKER, 29, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E.C.,** transacts business in British and Foreign Mine Shares, and other securities, at the closest prices, but not being a dealer only executes orders entrusted to him. Telegrams to buy or sell for cash or for the fortnightly settlements promptly attended to.

In any business that W. Ward is favoured with, in which he is the buyer, he will give cash on receipt of transfer.

Commission, 1¼ per cent. on all transactions. Bankers: City Bank.

**MR. J. P. ENDEAN, STOCK AND SHAREBROKER,** 1, CROWN COURT, OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON, E.C.

Having had 25 years' experience in the mining districts of Devon and Cornwall, and three in the London market, with daily information of important changes from qualified agents, also the most authentic reports relating to other investments, he is in a position to afford the earliest information to his clients, and to direct capitalists whether to buy or sell in mines, railways, or other securities.

Investors should apply to him for reliable information relative to the Chiverton Mines, also the Camborne and Illogan districts.

A carefully selected list of sound progressive and dividend shares (certain to give a large percentage immediately) forwarded on receipt of 5s. in stamps.

Orders and telegrams receive immediate attention.

**MR. T. P. THOMAS, MINING AGENT AND AUCTIONEER,** 2, CROWN COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E.C.

**MR. T. E. W. THOMAS, MINING AGENT AND GENERAL MINING SHAREDEALER,** 2, PINNER'S COURT, OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON.

**MR. FRANCIS G. LANE, No. 2, ROYAL EXCHANGE, LONDON, E.C.,** has the following SHARES FOR SALE:—

|  |  |
|--|--|
| 30 Quebrada (£5 10s. paid), 100 St. David's Gold, 12s. | 10 Wh. Prosper (Breeze), £2½.          |
| 4 Vigners and Clogau, £29.                             | 50 Silver Vein.                        |
| 25 Hellenbeagle, £3.                                   | 25 East Wheal Vor.                     |
| 50 Wheel Crebor, 44s.                                  | 50 St. Just Consols (fully paid), 14s. |
| 5 North Croft, £4½.                                    |  |

Parties of respectability can have transfers registered into their names previous to payment. Bankers: London and County Bank.

**MR. F. W. MANSELL, MINING SHAREBROKER,** 75, OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON, E.C.

**MR. JOHN R. PIKE, GENERAL SHAREDEALER,** OFFERS his SERVICES to INVESTORS. 3, PINNER'S COURT, OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON.

**MR. WM. BIRDSEY, MINE AND SHAREBROKER,** No. 2, CROWN COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E.C.

**JOSEPH GREGORY, STOCK AND SHAREBROKER,** 2, HATTON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E.C. Commission on purchase and sale of mining shares, 1¼ per cent. Bankers: City Bank.

**MR. E. GOMPERS, MINING OFFICES,** 3, CROWN CHAMBERS, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E.C. BUSINESS TRANSACTED IN BRITISH AND FOREIGN STOCKS AND SHARES. Terms, 1¼ per cent. Bankers: London and Westminster Bank.

**MATTHEW GREENE, MINING SHAREBROKER,** 27, AUSTINFRIARS, LONDON, E.C.

Shares bought and sold on the usual commission. Shareholders and speculators should consult Mr. GREENE's Mining Circular, the second number of which will be ready on Monday, 11th July, and can be had on application. An OFFER WANTED for 3 Condurow and 5 Wheel Margery.

**MR. THOMAS CARTHAW, MINING OFFICES,** 17A, SISE LANE, BUCKLESBURY, LONDON, E.C.

Reliable information respecting mining generally can be obtained by applying as above. Bankers: Roberts, Lubbock, and Co., 15, Lombard-street, London.

**SHARES WANTED IN THE FOLLOWING MINES:—**

|                       |                   |                    |
|-----------------------|-------------------|--------------------|
| Kitty (Lelant).       | Rosewarne United. | Ding Dong.         |
| Gonnema.              | Tincroft.         | Camborne Vein.     |
| Grambler & St. Aubyn. | West Stray Park.  | Bryntal.           |
| South Frances.        |                   | HUBERT BARNES RYE. |

Mining Offices, 77, Old Broad-street, London, July 8, 1864.

**MR. D. STICKLAND, M.E.,** having had upwards of 40 years' mining experience in Cornwall, several years of which he has had the entire management of mines therein, enables him to GIVE GOOD ADVICE thereon.

MINES INSPECTED and faithfully REPORTED ON. DEALER in MINING, RAILWAY, and OTHER SHARES.

His monthly "Circular" for April contains a selected list of Cornish and other mines. Forwarded on receipt of six postage stamps.

38, Dowgate-hill Chambers, London, E.C.

**MESSRS. ROBERTS AND CO., 31, NEW BROAD STREET, LONDON, E.C.,** have selected a LIST of DIVIDEND and PROGRESSIVE MINES which they can strongly recommend. Also, Bank, Railway, and other shares.

Commission, 1¼ per cent. Office of ROBERTS and Co.'s "Price List, and Stock and Share Reporter," price 3d.

**MESSRS. ROBERTS AND CO.'S PRICE LIST AND STOCK AND SHARE REPORTER** contains Reports of Mines, Notices of Meetings, Plans of Mining Districts (showing the position of progressive mines in reference to those returning large profits), Railway Meetings, Joint-Stock Companies Intelligence, and Advice as to the Purchase and Sale of Stock.—31, New Broad-street, London, E.C.

**MINE SHARES FOR SALE.—OFFERS WANTED** for 15 Long Rake, 20 Rosewarne United, 50 Wheel Emma, 50 Lady Bertha, 10 Tolvadden, 20 East Chiverton, 30 North Phanix.—Address to Mr. W. J. STIDDER, 18, Paris-street, Lambeth, London, S.

**A HOLDER of the UNDERMENTIONED SHARES, who has** offered them to dealers at their lowest quoted prices, but in vain, now OFFERS THEM to the public, in one lot, for a SUM CONSIDERABLY UNDER the LOWEST PRICES QUOTED or ADVERTISED:—

|                       |                    |
|-----------------------|--------------------|
| 25 Chiverton.         | 20 Mineral Bottom. |
| 10 Wentworth Consols. | 19 Pentre Lygan.   |

Address by letter, to "A. B.," Thomas's newspaper office, 23, Great Marylebone-street.

**HAFOD-Y-MORFA, OR PRINCE OF WALES, GOLD AND SILVER-LEAD MINING COMPANY (LIMITED).—WANTED,** at the mine of this company, situated near Dolgelly, North Wales, an EFFICIENT and TRUST-WORTHY MANAGER, who is a good practical miner, and has had experience in the barrel process of amalgamation. He must be competent to undertake the general management of the mine, including the machinery. Testimonials as to character and ability will be required.—Apply by letter, stating salary expected, addressed to the Directors, Prince of Wales Mine, near Dolgelly, North Wales.

**TO BE SOLD, BY PRIVATE CONTRACT, the LEASE of** ONE of the BEST IRON MINES in the county of CORNWALL, of which there are 16 years unexpired, together with MANY HUNDRED TONS of DARK HEMATITE ORES, of superior quality.—For further particulars, and to treat for the same, apply to Mr. JOHN BURGESS, Burncoose, Redruth, Cornwall.

**TO CAPITALISTS.—WANTED, a PARTNER,** with about £4000, in a FIRST-CLASS COLLIERY. The return would be most advantageous. The cost of raising the coal, including royalty, expenses of management, interest on capital, &c., would be not more than 4s. 6d. to 5s. per ton, whereas 9s. 6d. to 10s. per ton is the average price on the pit brow.—Address, "W. 15," Post-office, Liverpool.

**MONEY.—CONTRACTORS and OTHERS** can be ACCOMMODATED with LOANS, DISCOUNTS, &c.—Apply to Messrs. W



## Original Correspondence.

## THE COAL-CUTTING MACHINE PATENTS.

Sir,—On referring to the report in last week's Journal, in reference to the late appeal case from the judgment of the Master of the Rolls, in the case "Firth v. Ridley," on coal-cutting machines, I beg you will allow me space for a few remarks thereon. The writer assumes that the practical result of the Lords Justices' decision gave the Ardsley Company the privilege to recommence proceedings either at law or in Chancery against myself and others. Whatever may be the practical result of their lordships' decision time alone will prove, but so far their lordships' decision is absolute, inasmuch as they dismissed the case; consequently this confirms the former judgment of the Master of the Rolls on April 13 last; and in the face of this the writer of the report goes on to say the decision of the Lords Justices leaves the parties nearly in the same position as they were previously to the commencement of the suit. Now, it will not be surprising to your readers to hear that I take quite a different view of the matter to this, as, in the first place, the late decision of the Lords Justices doubly proves that the West Ardsley Company have been seeking from the several courts of equity to have a property vested in them which belonged to some one else; and the late decision of the Lords Justices will prove absolutely that they have been refused this, consequently the property will remain in the hands of those to whom it justly belongs, and it would be useless of anyone to attempt to disguise this fact.

On referring to the agreement of June 27, 1861, a copy of which the writer has thought proper to insert in his report, and acknowledges the agreement could not be enforced by the Court of Equity, for the reason that there was a want of consideration and want of mutuality in it. Now, how an agreement, with two such defects as a want of consideration and a want of mutuality, could be acted upon by the parties requiring the consideration, will not be easily understood. And the same may be said—how could such an agreement be enforced by a court of law? But still the writer of the report persists in saying that this agreement is just and reasonable, and the only arrangement that could be accepted by either party; surely this cannot be just, for let the poor inventors be ever so needy, they ought to have some consideration. And I quite agree with your reporter that it would be the wisest plan for all parties connected to come to some mutual arrangement, but let the basis of the arrangement be "mutuality" and "consideration" this time.

ROBERT RIDLEY.

11, South-street, Finsbury-square, London, July 7.

## THE GIANT STONE-BREAKER.

Sir,—It is only a few years since that you referred to the introduction into this country of an improved stone-breaker, which was considered to be peculiarly applicable to the rough crushing of ores, the invention of Mr. Blake, an American; and, just as its merits are becoming recognised as a colourable imitation patented, with a view to deprive those who have taken all the trouble to introduce it of their fair reward. Surely this may be taken as a powerful argument against the patent system generally, for I contend that it is almost impossible to frame a law which shall protect an inventor, and yet not favour the systematic patentees of colourable imitations; and, since this is the fact, I believe it would be better, so far as inventors are concerned, to abolish the patent system altogether, than to subject them to the annoyance and vexation they now have to endure.

As Blake's Stone-Breaker is continually advertised and illustrated in the *Mining Journal*, I may presume that your readers are fully acquainted with its details. Now, after months' expense and trouble incurred by the manufacturer who has undertaken the construction of Blake's machine in this country, another patentee comes in and closely imitates the machine, thus rendering it necessary for the original inventor to enter upon litigation to preserve his rights. The sole difference between the Blake machine and that patented by Mr. Pope, of Bristol, is that toggles are used to force forward the movable jaw in the original machine, and an eccentric in the imitation. So far as all the material parts of the machine are concerned, the working patterns used for Blake's are exactly copied in Pope's; and, although the circumstance of the law may permit the patenting of a proposition for substituting the eccentric for the toggles, the desirability of the alteration is very questionable. The cams are much more liable to get out of order, and much more difficult to repair than the original arrangement; and the cam machine would be far more expensive to manufacture. I am so perfectly satisfied with the working of Blake's machine that I should much regret it if the looseness of the Patent Laws prevents the person who introduced it reaping the full advantage.

Redruth, July 2.

COPPER MINER.

## THE FORMATION OF GRANITE.

Sir,—I fear your correspondent, Mr. Ennor, is as unfair to those who happen to differ from him as he is hasty in his conclusions on the formation of granite.—1. He says—"Our leading geologists have laboured hard in attempting to prove . . . that the hills were thrown up by past volcanic eruption." Will he name "the leading geologists" who have so laboured, giving some extracts from their books? In the Text-book of the London University I find these words—"If we except volcanic hills, and hills like sand dunes . . . all hills and mountains are one of two kinds, hills of circlimendation or hills of uplifting." And further, "that granite does not form the axis of mountain chains, for, says the author, 'Having personally examined large granitic tracts in the West of England, South-east of Ireland, in Central France, in Newfoundland, in the Cape of Good Hope, and in both Eastern and Western Australia, in no instance did I ever find a granitic mass forming a true geological axis.'"

2. Mr. Ennor says—"One half of the hills are formed of what is commonly called granite." Will he state how many of the hills in the great mountain ranges of Europe are composed exclusively, or for the most part, of granite? 3. Mr. Ennor says—"Granite distinctly showing the silica, of which one-half of these rocks are composed, and the whole of it in crystals, showing no sign of ever having been melted." Will he prove that statement? I mean that the crystals in granite show no signs of fusion. He cannot, surely, suppose that minerals are not crystallised by heat, as he must be familiar with the common practice of separating silver from lead ore.

4. Mr. Ennor assumes that granite is readily formed in some other way than by fusion—probably by crystallisation from chemical solution, or by deposition from mechanical solution. Will he tell me how it can be formed, either by crystallisation or deposition?

When he has answered these questions, fairly and honestly, I shall be prepared to discuss with him "The Formation of Granite." I must not be put off with an assertion that granite was created what it is. That is the subterfuge of ignorance. Let us discuss the question on the plain and universally recognised principles of science. In no other way can we get at the truth. It would be impossible to argue with a man who, for instance, asserts that the whole is less than a part.

Blaenporth, July 5.

JOHN JONES.

## LITERARY NOTICE.

*The Engineers', Mining Surveyors', and Contractors' Field-Book.* By W. DAVIS HASKOLL, C.E. London: Lockwood and Co.

This is truly an age of book-making. It is an age of many other things besides book-making; but, as it is with authors and books that our mind is now engaged, we may, perhaps, be allowed to make use of the expression with which we commence this brief review, although there is nothing very remarkable or wonderful about it. Not blaming for sincerity, but arraigning for lateness incapacity, is, as every body knows, a quotation from an eloquently abusive speech, the echoes from which are not yet dead in the Great Senate House of Westminster; but what has this to do with reviewing Mr. Haskoll's Field-Book? We must confess between the two things there is certainly no connection; and yet, in spite of ourselves, this portion of Mr. Haskoll's great oration will present itself to us, like a persistent ghost, and we can only get rid of it by committing it to paper. The author of the book in question was, doubtless, sincere in the complex purposes he had in view when he commenced compiling for us such a handsome book of tables; and we are very far from charging him with ineptitude of any kind or degree—he has given us a useful pocket-book of tables. We might say very much in favour of the four tables which make up the book; and, indeed, we do conscientiously recommend surveyors and engineers to furnish themselves with a copy of Mr. Haskoll's work; but there is one thing about it which occurs to us as being remarkable, and that is—a fact now staring us in the face, in the shape of two books having authors with names very much alike, and yet different. Here is H. D. Haskoll, 1863; he gives us very elaborate traverse tables, calculated to every two minutes of a degree, and he tells us that he has been induced to compile these tables, and that they are, therefore, new; and now we have W. D. Haskoll, 1864, giving us traverse tables—No. 2 of his book—which almost make up the entire volume; and these tables on the same arrangement and of the same kind as Haskoll's. Of course we know that the same ideas and inventive faculty have several times possessed the minds of two different individuals at the same time; and, although these tables are essentially alike in principle and arrangement, Mr. Haskoll may be quite honest and fair in the matter. We say Mr. Haskoll, simply because Mr. Haskoll's tables have priority of publication. Traverse tables are in themselves nothing new; but the completeness and arrangement of Haskoll's tables have a merit of novelty, and so have Haskoll's. To whom, then, should the honour be given?

THAMES TUNNEL COMPANY.—Receipts for the week ending July 2, 54l. 8s. 7d.; number of passengers, 13,093.

## FOREIGN MINING AND METALLURGY.

The foreign copper markets have not reflected much change. At Havre, several lots of Chilean have found purchasers at 88l. per ton. At present rates a tolerably good demand prevails at Hamburg for choice qualities, and the stock, in consequence of the execution of several orders, has considerably diminished. At Berlin, some small lots have been dealt in at former rates; good marks have been held at tolerably firm prices. The imports of rough copper into Belgium in the first five months of 1864 amounted to 417 tons, against 1316 tons in 1863; these tons show the considerable decrease of 86 per cent. The exports of rough copper from Belgium in the first five months of 1864 amounted to 35 tons, against 393 tons in 1863. As regards tin, we may note that at the public sale just held at Rotterdam, by the Netherlands Society of Commerce, the quantities presented were sold at 61 3/4. During the past season various circumstances have operated unfavourably upon the consumption of Banca tin, which has remained much below the average total of former years—hence a considerable increase has resulted in the stock. It was under these unfavourable circumstances that the public sale took place, and it is not surprising that the result shows a reduction of about 15 lbs. upon the prices obtained at the corresponding bidding in 1863, when the average realised was 76 1/2. Paris and the various German markets have been quiet as regards tin, and prices have been almost nominal. At Paris, rough French and Spanish lead is quoted at 22l. 16s. per ton. The Rotterdam lead market is without change, and little business has been effected. The article has been in little demand at Hamburg, and for lots of any importance the article is obtainable at reduced rates; for small lots the prices formerly current are maintained. Zinc remains in favour at Paris, and obtains 25l. 4s. to 25l. 12s. per ton. At Hamburg, affairs have been less animated than formerly; prices in bargains with deliveries at distant dates display a downward tendency, but the quantity of zinc disposable not being very large prices are firmly maintained. There have been comparatively few transactions at Breslau, and prices have remained without change. The exportation of rolled zinc from Belgium to foreign countries amounted to 4800 tons in the first five months of 1864, against 4387 tons in the corresponding period of 1863. English figures in this year total for 1226 tons, the United States for 1469 tons, the Low Countries for 999 tons, and Italy for 432 tons.

The French iron trade continues dull at St. Dizier, pig being neglected, while iron has only a restricted sale. As a general rule, there have been more offers than orders, and everywhere there is rather feebleness than firmness in prices. Charcoal-made pig is quoted nominally at 4l. 12s. to 4l. 14s. per ton. Rolled irons, at St. Dizier, are quoted 9l. to 9l. 4s. per ton, and are disposed of at 8l. 16s. for first-class, when the reduction is stimulated by the importance of orders. Iron-founding industry complains in the Haute-Marne of a scarcity of orders; notwithstanding low prices, and the almost infinite variety of castings now produced, new outlets are obtained with difficulty. Greater activity prevails in the Moselle district than obtains in the less favoured Haute-Marne. Thus, a letter from Metz states that orders have been flowing in of late to the forgers of that neighbourhood. Fuddled plates remain at Metz at 10l. 16s. to 11l. per ton, and charcoal-made plates have realised 18l. 16s. to 19l. per ton. The Dammie Works, in the Moselle, concluded last week a rather important contract on export account, having secured an order for 500 tons of conduit pipes, to be delivered to Alexandria in connection with the water supply of that town. This is one of the numerous benefits which the Suez canal is spreading through the district. Intelligence from the department of the Nord states that the Marly Colliery has been definitely resumed. The resumption of these mines, which had been unintelligently abandoned—as have been many other coal mining enterprises, which, with a little more capital and perseverance, would have succeeded—due to the European Bank of London, which furnishes a great part of the necessary funds. A subscription has been opened by M. Baudouin, banker, of Valenciennes, and MM. Basille, Jun., Blanc and Co., of Douai, for an iron-making company, the object of which is to work in the centre of France, with a view to the discovery of mines of coal. The company will endeavour, in fact, to secure for this part of France, still unworked, and, nevertheless, rich in coal-bearing, what has been realised with considerable profit and success of late years in the Pas-de-Calais. The Escarpelle Company is about to commence the sinking of a new pit; the land for this pit, and also for the transport arrangements which it is proposed to carry out, has been purchased. It is reported that the Northern France Railway Company is about to create a new class of goods, in which will be comprised coal, metallurgical products, &c. A concession of a railway from Tournay to Douai has been granted by the Belgian Government, and is represented by MM. Cilliers and Baert, of Brussels, and MM. Azincourt, Escarpelle, and Maréchal, of Tournay, who would profit largely from this new means of running off their products. It is stated that the committee of coalowners of the Pas-de-Calais will stipulate on the new lines abutting at Ostend. The shareholders in the Douvrin La Basée Coal Mining Company have recently held a general meeting, at which full powers were given to the new Council of Administration to treat on the best possible terms with different houses which offer to take shares in this colliery for 16,000l. to 20,000l. The heavy works of the undertaking are almost entirely completed; and, as the situation of the mines is good, and some fine beds of coal are stated to have been discovered, the enterprise is considered to present fair chances of success.

We turn to Belgium. The shareholders in the Belgian General Railway Plant Company will hold a general meeting on Friday, to deliberate on a projected fusion which will be brought before them. It is proposed, we understand, to work in common the establishments which the company now possesses for the construction of plant and the locomotive manufactories of the Tubize Company. A new company will be formed, with a considerable capital, and, independently of the working of mines, it will be able to undertake the working of railways. Contracts in this sense have already been concluded; the shareholders in the West Flanders Railway Company, for instance, will have to vote this month on a convention entered into with the Tubize Construction Company, having for its object the "location" of the company's lines. The system of separating the working of lines from their construction is likely to develop itself in Belgium, where it may be carried out with advantage, as Belgian railways are far too much subdivided into small sections. Official tables, recording the course of Belgian imports and exports during the first five months of 1864, have just appeared, and we may advantageously extract a few data with reference to the iron trade. It appears that the imports of iron minerals during the first five months of 1864 amounted to 75,309 tons, a total equal to that of 1863. The exports of minerals have declined from 98,822 tons to 75,104 tons; the deliveries of iron wire have attained a total of 617 tons this year, against 144 tons in 1863; rails have progressed from 17,537 tons in 1863 to 27,379 tons in 1864 (the Low Countries and Spain having received, respectively, 9272 tons and 13,101 tons); while in plates the progression has also been very decided, the deliveries having been 7111 tons this year, against 3474 tons in 1863. France and Holland have absorbed a great part of these plates, the deliveries to the former from Jan. 1 to May 31, this year, having been 3442 tons, and to Holland 1781 tons. England is comprised in the global total for 839 tons. On the whole, the deliveries of iron, rails, plates, iron-wire, nails, &c., amounted in the first five months of 1864 to 62,620 tons, against 40,376 tons in the corresponding period of 1863, and 29,099 tons in the corresponding period of 1862. The countries to which, as compared with former years, the deliveries have increased in a remarkable manner in 1864 are Russia, Holland, Spain, Portugal, Egypt, the United States, &c. In one case only has a decided diminution; this is the Zollverein, exports to which have of late years followed a downward course. With regard to the more immediate present, it is stated from Charleroi that the high prices current for English iron enable Belgian works to place easily a considerable portion of their products in Holland. One of the great Belgian works is understood to have concluded last month different contracts amounting together to 4000 tons of plates and irons intended in part for the Dutch colonies. The trade of Holland being considerable, assisted and developed, as it is, by a fine and powerful marine, forgers have every interest to extend their relations with it. The amount of business done with Russia is sensibly increasing, and large quantities of Belgian plates and iron come to the market for the material variety of uses to which they are put. The market for pig is no less satisfactory than that for iron; refining is especially in good demand. Some works are not selling any more of their pig at present, requiring all they have to feed their rolling mills. A ledge establishment has, however, sold a considerable quantity to an English purchaser. Casting-pig, although less sought after, is, nevertheless, easily placed; and, thanks to the rise in English pig, the Belgian forgers have been able to retain the Flemish market. No. 5 Belgian and No. 1 English pig are stated to sell at the same price. Rails are the object of a more and more active demand; some contracts for America and Mexico have been proposed to Belgian works, but the short time proposed for their execution has rendered it necessary to decline them. A "great operation" is hinted at, and it is added that if it succeeds work will be assured to the Belgian rolling mills for three or four years.

In the coal mines of Charleroi, 800,000 tons of coal dust have accumulated, impairing the working of the mines, and M. Dehaynin, jun., and another company are working on this coal dust. After having it pulverised, and freed of all strange matter by machinery, this dust receives the forms and dimensions best adapted for heating locomotive, by agglomerating 8 parts of coal tar to 92 parts of coal dust. This mixture, heated to 300° or 350° with superheated steam, becomes a paste, which is mechanically and powerfully pressed into cylindrical or rectangular forms, and, as the result, a solid, compact cylinder, of about 6 in. in diameter, and weighing 18 lbs. or the prismatic blocks of about 5 1/2 in. by 7 in. and 12 in. high, and weighing 20 lbs. are obtained. These blocks have very nearly the same density and weight as the solid coal, and they burn without giving obstacle to the circulation of air through the grate. This new combustible is warranted not to give more than 6 per cent. of ash, and is now in great demand by railroad companies, on account of its greater heating power and its being actually cheaper than the black coal. M. Dehaynin, jun., and the other company manufacture now annually 235,000 tons of this agglomerate.

The annexed rather curious table exhibits at a glance the position of coal mining industry in each group of the province of Hainaut in 1862:—

|                            | Mons.      | Centre.   | Charleroi. |
|----------------------------|------------|-----------|------------|
| Workmen employed . . . . . | 26,749     | 9,577     | 24,400     |
| Wages paid . . . . .       | £ 705,400  | £ 288,640 | £ 713,040  |
| Total expenses . . . . .   | 1,278,680  | 610,610   | 1,299,140  |
| Coal raised . . . . .      | 3,974,731  | 1,277,459 | 3,542,980  |
| Selling value . . . . .    | £1,370,000 | £ 893,108 | £1,398,594 |
| General profit . . . . .   | 91,320     | 82,496    | 99,454     |

The total force of workmen employed in 1862 in coal mining pursuits in the province of Hainaut was 60,734, and the aggregate amount of wages paid them was 1,707,080l. The total working expenses of every description amounted to 3,088,430l. The average return price per ton was thus 7s. 11d., the aggregate quantity of coal produced in the province during the year having been 7,795,170 tons. The average production of coal per pit in activity was, for the whole province, 36,770 tons; in the Mons group the average was 42,496 tons; in the Centre group, 29,708, and in the Charleroi group, 35,788 tons. The average quantity of coal raised by each man employed was 125 tons—in the Mons group, 111 tons; in the Centre group, 133 tons; and in the Charleroi group, 148 tons. The number of mines which made a profit in 1862 was, in the Mons group, 17; in the Centre group, 7; and in the Charleroi group, 27—total 51. The profit which these mines realised was—in the Mons group 126,400l., in the Centre group 100,580l., and in the Charleroi group 126,300l.—total, 353,280l. On the other hand, 12 mines in the Mons group, 8 in the Centre group, and 13 in the Charleroi group, were carried on at a loss in 1862, making a total of 23 unremunerative concerns. The loss sustained amounted in the Mons group to 35,080l.; in the Centre group to 18,084l.; and in the Charleroi group to 26,848l.—making a total of 80,012l. Deducting this sum from the 353,280l. indicated above as the profit, we arrive at the more remunerative properties, we arrive at a definitive profit of 273,270l., as the result of coal mining operations in the province for the year. In comparing these results with some corresponding statistics prepared for 1861, we attain the following results:—The number of workmen of all kinds employed diminished at Mons; it slightly increased in the Centre and at Charleroi, but not sufficiently so to enable the total for 1861, which was 61,692, to be attained. The annual average wages of each workman declined 3l. 8s. at Mons, and 1l. 3s. 3d. at Charleroi, although in the Centre group they increased 1l. In direct opposition to what has been formerly observed, the annual wages paid were, in 1862, the highest in the Centre (30l. 2s. 6d.), and the lowest at Mons (26l. 7s. 3d.). For the whole province the average was 28l. 5s. 6d., instead of 29l. 18s. 6d. in 1861, showing a difference of 1l. 16s. The extraordinary expenses for preparatory works and works of first establishment and

the total return price were slightly reduced in 1862 in the three groups of collieries. Thus, the return price in 1862 was 1s. 8d. per ton below the level at which it stood in 1861. The extraction per pit in activity was less at Mons and Charleroi, and greater in the Centre in 1862 as compared with 1861. The extraction per workman employed was less by 2 tons at Mons and in the Centre, and, on the contrary, it was larger by 3 tons per man at Charleroi. At Mons, the average extraction of a pit exceeds by 12,768 tons that of a pit in the Centre, and by 6708 tons that of a Charleroi pit. It is precisely the contrary with regard to the work done by a miner, which at Charleroi exceeds by 12 tons that of a workman in the Centre group, and by 34 tons that of a workman in the Mons group. For the rest, the extraction of the Charleroi group, which, in 1860, was 10,392 tons below the corresponding price for 1861. Of 81 mines which were in activity in 1862, only 81 realised profits. Comparing the operations of each group, and, in general, per ton has been at Mons 7-7d.; in the Centre, 16-1d.; and at Charleroi, 7-0d. That is, in proportion to the quantity extracted, the profit of the collieries of the Centre, while it has diminished 5-7d. per ton (21-8d. to 16-1d.), is, nevertheless, more than double that of the two other groups of collieries. We may, perhaps, give a few more statistical illustrations in respect to the position of Belgian coal mining industry.

## NEW INVENTIONS.

PROVISIONAL PROTECTION for six months has been granted for the following:—T. ECKERSLEY, Radcliffe.—Improvements in apparatus used for signalling in coal and other mines. June 1.

O. E. FRIGER, Bonn, Prussia.—For the manufacture of ferromanganese and cupro-manganese, and the combination or alloys thereof with other metals. June 2.

H. N. FENNER, Winton House, Norwich.—Improvements in machinery for tanning, and in drying galleries through racks and other strata. March 10.

J. KNOWLES, Manchester.—For certain improvements in apparatus for removing the sediment and scum from the interior of steam-boilers. Dec. 29.

LIST OF SPECIFICATIONS published during the week:—Parting waste gases from furnaces, &c.; purifying gas, &c.; valves for steam-gases, &c.; furnaces of steam-boilers, &c.; obtaining motive power, &c.; operating and conditioning cotton, &c. L. DE FONTAINE, &c.

## PATENT VORTEX WATER-WHEEL.

PRIVY COUNCIL OFFICE, JUNE 27, 1864.

[Before Lord Kingsdown, the Master of the Rolls, and Sir Edward Ryan.]

IN THE MATTER OF THOMSON'S PATENT.—This was an application to the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council for Prolongation of a Patent, obtained by Prof. James Thomson, of the Queen's College, Belfast, in 1850, for a Vortex Turbine Water-wheel. Prof. Thomson, having been examined as to the nature of the invention, and the accounts of the profits of the patent, Prof. Rankine, E.R.S., of the University of Glasgow, was produced as a witness to the merits of the invention, and, as his evidence may be interesting to some of our readers, we subjoin it in detail.

Prof. W. J. Macquorn Rankine, E.R.S., sworn and examined by Mr. Grove, Q.C.—I believe you are Regius Professor of Civil Engineering in the University of Glasgow?—Yes. And a Doctor of Laws, and a Fellow of the Royal Society?—Yes.

You are President of the Institution of Civil Engineers in Scotland?—I am Past President.

You have, I believe, devoted your time to mechanical science?—Yes. Are you well acquainted with hydraulic machinery generally?—Yes. And with turbines?—Yes.

What are the essential points to be arrived at in the construction of turbines?—The main conditions to be fulfilled are—1. That the water shall enter the wheel with great shock, because every shock involves a waste of power.—2. That the passages by which the water is conducted to the wheel, as well as through the wheel, shall be such as to let it pass so that there shall be no sudden contractions or enlargements, and that there shall be no enlargement whatever, if possible, or, if the passages alter its dimensions, that it shall go on narrowing; for when there is a widening of the passage there is a loss of power taking place, and eddies are produced. Then there is a third condition, which is that the particles of water, after performing their work upon the wheel, shall be left behind, nearly at rest, that all their energies, so to speak, may be used up, and that they may be left with no more motion than is necessary to carry them away clear. The particles of water to enter the wheel with a movement in the direction of the wheel?—The particles of the water should on entering the wheel simply move along with the wheel, and move with the same speed as the circumference of the wheel, so that there may be no shock.

Are these elements of importance practically carried out in Prof. Thomson's invention?—Yes. They are more perfectly carried out in that wheel than in any other that I am acquainted with.

You were, I believe, secretary to the Mechanical Section of the British Association when a medal was awarded to Prof. Thomson?—A medal was awarded at the International Exhibition of 1862. I was a member of the jury upon machines, and secretary and reporter of the jury. And in the case of this machine, the jury thought proper not only to award a medal to the exhibitor, Messrs. Williamson, of Kendal, but also to award a medal to the inventor. Although medals to exhibitors were very common, it was a very rare case indeed to award a medal to the inventor also; it was a sort of exceptional case, and we so acted on account of the great merit of this wheel.

Lord Kingsdown: Do you concur in the opinion of the jury of the Exhibition as to the great merit of the invention?—Yes; the jury were quite unanimous.

Is it an invention of great merit?—Yes.

Mr. Grove: Have you come here from the Isle of Skye on purpose to testify to this?—Yes. Referring to the British Association, it was in the year 1852 that Professor Thomson laid a paper before the mechanical section of the Association, in order to bring his invention before the public, and the mechanical section approved so highly of it that they recommended the printing of that paper at full length in the report, which is a thing very rarely done.

Lord Kingsdown: Was it new, so far as you are aware, when Prof. Thomson published his invention?—Yes; the invention is new. I have no doubt of the novelty of the invention with respect to everything that he claims.

Mr. Grove: The turbine itself is not new?—No.

Lord Kingsdown: But the application of this principle to it is new?—Yes; turbines are a numerous class of wheels, this is of a certain kind, which is superior to all others in respect of certain novel inventions in it.

Mr. Grove: Is the specification in your opinion sufficient to instruct a competent person how to make it?—Yes; it is very complete, and is perfectly sufficient.

It gives the calculations for different heights and velocities?—Yes, it is easily understood by any practical engineer.

Lord Kingsdown: We do not consider it necessary to trouble you any further. We think it is a very important invention, and we shall recommend Her Majesty to grant an extension of it for seven years.—[Mr. Grove, Q.C., and Mr. McGregor appeared for the petitioner, and Mr. Melville for the Crown.]

THE CLEVELAND IRON TRADE.—The pig-iron trade is not so active as formerly reported, there being at present a disposition on the part of buyers to hold off, as the prevailing report is that prices may be lower. So long as there exists the present political complexities, the trade must of necessity remain without animation—in fact, unless a solution of the Danco-German question be speedily brought about, the probabilities are that a still greater degree of depression will be felt by the trade generally. We are bound to say, however, that the resumption of hostilities between the Danes and Germans has not tended to increase the difficulties which beset the trade in this district. List prices for the present remain unaltered, but there can only be regarded as nominal, the actual rates being 1s. 10s. under list prices, which are—No. 1, 55s.; No. 3, 52s.; force iron, 40s. to 57s. per ton, under list. The demand for manufactured iron is satisfactory. The furnaces in blast are the same as last week, but it is probable before the close of the current month six or seven more will be in operation. The iron-shipbuilding trade is not quite so good, the demand for "sails" being below the average. The new works in course of erection in the district are going on rapidly. We hear that a new foundry is about to be commenced near Middlesbrough; and that Mr. Wm. Tait, late manager of the foundry and pattern shop of Messrs. Hopkins and Co., is to be managing partner.—*Darlington and Stockton Times.*

THE NORTHERN COAL AND IRON TRADES.—The coal trade just now is more than usually active, the recent orders from the Admiralty having given a considerable stimulus to the North Country steam collieries, while the other collieries have been full of orders for some time past. In the colliery districts the supply falls far short of the demand, and ironmasters all over the kingdom are seeking long contracts in order to ensure continuous supplies. The price of coke in consequence has advanced, the principal cause of its price being the high price of the rapid development of the Cleveland iron trade, and the falling off in supplies hitherto derived from the Staffordshire coal field. The iron trade continues to make great progress. Old works are being extended, and new ones set on foot, more particularly in South Durham and Cleveland. Iron shipbuilding is being rapidly developed on the Tyne, Wear, and the Humber, and on the Tees, and this causes a steady demand for iron-plates. New iron shipyards are being established, and wooden shipbuilders gradually adapting their premises to the employment of the new material.—*Stockton and Hartlepool Mercury.*

FURNACE GASES UTILISED.—Simond's patent for utilising and re-applying the gases evolved from furnaces in treating puddled and scrap iron, which failed in experiment at Elswick, on the Tyne, a few days ago, has also been tried at Messrs. W. Richardson and Co.'s Rivet Manufactory, Middleton, Hartlepool; and, we understand, unsuccessfully. The patentee attributes to the richness of the coal used in this district, and its consequent caking in the furnaces, the failure of his plan, which appears to work with great advantage in the district where a poorer fuel is in use.—*Ibid.*

THE GOLD FIELDS OF NOVA SCOTIA produce the brightest and purest gold on this continent, being on an average 22 carats fine, as shown by repeated assays. In this respect it possesses an advantage of 25 per cent. of superior fineness, and, consequently, of value, over most of the yield of California, which seldom reaches more than 16 or 17 carats. The most valuable veins yet found are those of Wm. Harcourt, on the eastern extremity of the peninsula, which produced 3178 ozs. last year, equal at the present price of gold to about \$125,000.—*United States Mining Journal.*

The product of the PACIFIC GOLD AND SILVER MINES, available for export from San Francisco, from January 1, 1864, to the middle of May, amounts to \$24,429,806, as against \$18,095,708. The increase is full 34 1/2 per cent., which rate, if carried through the whole year, will be \$81,500,000 of the annual registered shipment from San Francisco, the largest ever known. The increase is materially assisted by the new product of silver in the Washoe and other districts.—*Ibid.*

A NEW MINERAL called "Gothite" has been discovered in America. It was found associated with hematite, on the Jackson Iron Mountain, near Marquette, Lake Superior, and is described as occurring under two forms, a crystalline and a black; the crystals of the latter variety being peculiarly needle-shaped.

LONDON GENERAL OMNIBUS COMPANY.—The traffic receipts for the last week ending July 3 was 12,973l. 4s. 2d.

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT AND PILLS.—HAPPINESS ROUND THE HEARTH.—With the sore trials, temptations, and accidents daily endangering health and life in large cities, it is most important to have at hand some means of stopping the holloway's evil, for the longer it is neglected the more wide-spread is the degeneration. Holloway's medicines supply this great want; they are inexpensive, purchased as heales can be readily used, are safe in inexperienced hands, and perfectly reliable as alteratives and purifiers. Holloway's ointment and pills cure inflammations, abscesses, and ulcers with a facility hitherto unknown. Holloway's noble remedies will give relief to sufferers from skin diseases of the most revolting characters, for which in bygone days a dangerous mineral was often administered with fatal consequences.



## Meetings of Public Companies.

## COLONIAL BANK.

The fifty-third ordinary half-yearly general meeting of proprietors was held at the London Tavern, Bishopsgate, on Wednesday, Mr. CHARLES MARRYATT in the chair.

Mr. CALVERT (the secretary) read the advertisement convening the meeting, and submitted the report of the directors, as follows:—

As required by the charter, the directors lay before the proprietors the following account of the debts and assets of the corporation on Dec. 31, 1863, and of the net profit of the half-year which terminated on that date:—

| ASSETS.  | £                 | s.       | d.       |
|--|-------------------|----------|----------|
| Capital paid up by shareholders  | 331,285           | 6        | 6        |
| Due to the bank in the colonies on bills discounted and purchased, including those past due, &c. | 1,045,951         | 9        | 4        |
| Due to the bank in the colonies on current accounts  | 10,548            | 0        | 6        |
| Due to the bank in London on bills remitted, cash at bankers, &c.                                | 855,160           | 3        | 11       |
| Bank premises and furniture in London and in the colonies  | 10,009            | 2        | 0        |
| <b>Total</b>   | <b>£2,252,964</b> | <b>4</b> | <b>3</b> |
| DEBITS.  | £                 | s.       | d.       |
| Dividends paid   | 226,881           | 8        | 4        |
| Deposits, bills payable, and other liabilities   | 1,467,045         | 15       | 10       |
| Profit and loss account  | 500,000           | 0        | 0        |
| Reserve fund   | 121,000           | 0        | 0        |
| Balance of profit from last half-year  | 1,319             | 6        | 8        |
| Balance of profit for the half-year  | 36,217            | 13       | 8        |
| <b>Total</b>   | <b>£2,252,964</b> | <b>4</b> | <b>3</b> |

The directors have much pleasure in presenting the above statement, which exhibits a large amount of profit than they had reason to expect, seeing that the transactions of the half-year now under observation have benefited to a small extent only by the rise in the prices of colonial produce, adverted to in their last report. They are happy to state that the improvement still continues, but there is, unfortunately, a counteracting influence in the shape of short crops, occasioned by a prevalence of drought in several of the West India colonies, which will, to some extent, neutralise the advantage of higher prices. The directors are glad to report that the accounts of business from the branches are satisfactory down to the latest dates in their possession. Considering that the reserve fund has reached an amount which renders it unnecessary now to make such large additions to it as formerly, the directors feel themselves justified in recommending on this occasion an additional dividend, or bonus, of 1 per cent. They, therefore, would that out of the net profit of the half-year, which amounts, after providing for all bad and doubtful debts, and income tax, as per preceding statement, to £36,217.13s.8d., an ordinary dividend be made of 6 per cent. for the half-year ending Dec. 31, 1863, being at the rate of 12 per cent. per annum upon the paid-up capital of the corporation, which would require £30,000, and an extraordinary dividend of 1 per cent., which will require £300,000, leaving £12,217.13s.8d., to which add the amount brought forward from last half-year £18,191.6s.10d., together £30,408.7s.14d. From this amount the directors propose to carry the sum of £20,000 to the reserve fund, increasing it to £123,000, and the balance of £10,408.7s.14d. forward to next half-year.

The Chairman stated that the report was so satisfactory that he did not anticipate that any lengthened explanations would be required. It was very gratifying to the directors to offer a slight increase in the dividend, not, however, in consequence of improved profits made by the bank in the colonies, but rather by the high value of money that had prevailed in this country, which had enabled them to obtain a higher rate of interest. The accounts from the several branches in the colonies were generally satisfactory. The question of the sugar duties had been satisfactorily disposed of. The arrangement that had been made was all that the West India interest could wish, and it was one that worked well, and was, he thought, just to all parties. They would have been by the papers that other parties, Jamaica, Barbados, and Trinidad. He did not expect that they would lose many of their customers by this competition. The new company would have to bid high for business, and he did not doubt that the Colonial Bank would hold its own. They had had opponents in several of the other colonies, but they had done very well notwithstanding; and with regard to their new competitors, the only subject of regret was that they had not exercised a little more ingenuity in the selection of a name, as the mere transposition of the Colonial Bank of London to the London and Colonial Bank was likely to give a little trouble, and to lead to some inconvenience on the part of the public; but as the London and Colonial Bank were about to amalgamate with the British and American Exchange Bank, and would probably alter the name, that inconvenience would be avoided. He concluded by moving that the report be received and adopted. The DEPUTY-CHAIRMAN seconded the proposition.

Dr. BEATTIE enquired if it was the custom of the bank to allow interest on deposits? The CHAIRMAN replied in the affirmative, but stated that no interest was allowed on current accounts.

A SHAREHOLDER suggested that the 2000l. proposed to be added to the reserve fund should be kept as a suspense account, to equalise dividends. The CHAIRMAN stated that the subject had been fully considered by the board, and they thought that the course proposed was the better one. The board did not consider that they had yet reached the limit of the reserve fund. A SHAREHOLDER said it was easy to keep a suspense account, but not so easy to deduct any amount from the reserve fund that might be required. The DEPUTY-CHAIRMAN stated that the board had no doubt the present rate of dividend would be maintained, but the bonus of 1 per cent. should be considered as an extraordinary payment, which was not to be looked for every half-year.

A SHAREHOLDER wished to know what had occasioned the decrease in the circulation of the bank notes? The CHAIRMAN stated that the circulation necessarily varied occasionally. During the last half-year the business of the bank had been less. The circulation varied very much in Jamaica. The report was then received and adopted unanimously.

The dividend of 6 per cent. for the half-year, and an extraordinary dividend or bonus of 1 per cent. in addition, free of income tax, payable on and after the 12th instant, was then declared. Mr. Alexander McGregor was elected a director in the room of Mr. T. H. Miller, deceased, and Mr. J. Q. Henriques was appointed auditor. In the room of Mr. McGregor, appointed a director. The CHAIRMAN mentioned that Mr. McGregor had been an auditor to the bank for several years, and being well conversant with the business of the West Indies would prove a great acquisition to the board. As regards Mr. Henriques, that gentleman was connected with Jamaica, and was well conversant with the colony. There was no doubt Mr. Henriques would make a very valuable addition. A unanimous vote of thanks was passed to the Chairman and directors, and the secretary (Mr. Calvert), for their continued successful conduct of the affairs of the bank. The votes having been respectfully acknowledged, the proceedings terminated.

## NATIONAL BANK.

A special general meeting of proprietors was held at the offices, Old Broad-street, on Tuesday, for the purpose of adopting certain resolutions in regard to the regulation and management of the company's affairs, Mr. PHILLIP VANDERBYL in the chair.

A resolution was proposed by the CHAIRMAN, and seconded by Mr. HARVEY LEWIS, M.P., to the effect that the day at present fixed under the deed of settlement for holding the annual general meeting be in future the last Tuesday in January instead of the fourth Tuesday in May. The motion was put and carried unanimously.

The CHAIRMAN next proposed:—That in future a report be made by the court of directors, and printed and circulated amongst the proprietors, in the month of July in each year, of the profit and loss of the society during the half-year ending June 30 then next preceding, and also of the particulars of the funds or property of the society, and of the state and condition of the society up to that time, but without prejudice to the provisions of the Deed of Settlement, which provide for the production of the annual report of the directors at the general meeting in each year. Mr. ROWLAND RONALD having seconded the motion, it was put and carried unanimously.

The meeting was adjourned till Wednesday, when the above resolutions were confirmed.

## LLANTWIT VARDRE COLLIERY COMPANY.

A special general meeting of shareholders was held at the offices of the company, Waterloo-place, on Thursday. In the absence of Lord Henry Gordon, the chair was occupied by Mr. CHARLES MILES SETON.

The minutes of the last meeting having been approved, The CHAIRMAN called upon Mr. Main, the Chairman of the committee of investigation, to submit their report.

The report (which was read by Mr. MAIN), after referring to the origin of the company, and to the amount paid for the purchase of the property, adverted to the fact that while a large expenditure was incurred in the shape of working expenses, the committee could not find any entries of the quantity of coal raised—11,191 had been expended in plant and machinery, and 18,000 in working expenses, labour, and salaries, to meet which no amount whatever had been received from the coal raised. Judging from the minute-book, the question of the tramway had occupied the attention of the directors upon two occasions only. As regards the financial position of the company, the committee—the greater part of which they would be called upon to pay—amounted to £341, and the assets consisted of three bills, amounting to 200l., and arrears of call amounting to 300l. The subscribed capital had been called up to the extent of 41 per cent., and the expenses at the colliery were about 40l. to 50l. per week, but until a tramway was made the colliery, under judicious management, might be made remunerative; but, on the other hand, it must be borne in mind that the purchase of the colliery and the preliminary expenses (amounting to 5000l.) could be considered as so much capital entirely wasted, so that the produce of the colliery must be very large to any interest upon the capital. Before deciding upon continuing the operations of the company, the committee thought the shareholders should appoint some disinterested competent mining engineer to make a survey of the colliery, and to report as to its present condition and future prospects.

Mr. MAIN stated that the committee, in their report, had studiously avoided making any comments whatever. It had been their object to lay before the shareholders the position of the company's affairs. The committee had examined, with some care, the books of the company, and in their report they had put nothing forward but facts, from which shareholders could form their own opinion as to the desirability or otherwise of continuing operations. In the absence of any reliable information as to the cost of the tramway, and the facilities or otherwise of constructing it, and the difficulty of passing through land belonging to three different individuals; and in the absence of any information from some disinterested competent mining engineer as to the probable success of the undertaking, he might say that the committee did not feel justified in expressing any decided opinion as to the desirability or otherwise of carrying on the colliery. He had the company, and a copy sent to each shareholder.

Dr. WILMOTT seconded the proposition.

Mr. HOSKOT stated that no difficulty would be found with regard to obtaining the consent of the landowners to allow the tramway to pass through their land, and he might further mention that a rolling stock company was willing to undertake to construct the tramway upon advantageous terms. The CHAIRMAN thought the best thanks of the committee, for the trouble they had taken in investigating the affairs of the company, and for the able report they had presented to the shareholders.

The proposition was put and carried unanimously. Dr. WILMOTT then proposed that the present meeting be dissolved, and that an extraordinary general meeting be called for July 28, to determine whether the company should be wound-up or not, and to take such other steps as the position of the company may require. Mr. HOSKOT proposed, as an amendment, that the opinion of a competent mining engineer as to the value of the property should be ascertained before the next meet-

ing, so that shareholders might be able to form their opinion as to what course to adopt.

The CHAIRMAN mentioned that a report had been received from Capt. Esch Francis, He (the Chairman) appointed Capt. Francis as manager, when he (the Chairman) was deputed to visit the colliery and to investigate the company's affairs. Captain Francis was a man of great respectability and of high character, and had given great satisfaction since he had been in the company's service. Mr. BING said that, under these circumstances, he would withdraw his amendment. The CHAIRMAN, in reply to Mr. Pocock, stated that every possible expense would be stopped—nothing more than those necessary to keep the works in order would be incurred. At the suggestion of a SHAREHOLDER it was agreed that no proxies should be used at the forthcoming special general meeting.

A vote of thanks was passed to the committee of investigation, and also to the Chairman for his conduct in the chair, and for the unwearied and disinterested efforts he had made to promote the interests of the company. The proceedings then terminated.

## NORTH DEVON SILVER-LEAD MINING COMPANY.

The fourth annual meeting of shareholders was held at the office of the company, Newbury, Berks, on July 1, when more than fifty shareholders were present. Mr. J. H. LUCAS (the Mayor) in the chair.

The balance-sheet having been read, showing a cash balance in hand amounting to 3307.3s.11d., and 3942 reserved shares, a SHAREHOLDER remarked that the number of shares reserved, amounting to one-fifth of the whole, was a large number, and wished to know if it was the intention of the directors to allot any of those shares, because, if such were their intention, he considered they should be offered to the shareholders only, and *pro rata*. The CHAIRMAN, in reply, stated that the sales of ore were amply sufficient to carry on the mine, and leave good profits; that it was, therefore, unnecessary to sell any of the reserved shares, as the directors would not at present know how to spend the money profitably if they had it, and if any further works were contemplated—such as commencing operations upon the large lode which shows itself in Girt Valley, or on the Buzzacott estate—that, in such case, it may be desirable to dispose of some of them, but that a general meeting would be called to sanction it, and the shares would, under any circumstances, be allotted to the then existing shareholders *pro rata*. It was at present a sort of nest-egg, to meet any contingencies that may arise, or to furnish capital for extending operations at a future time. The directors' fourth annual report was then read, as follows:—

When we last had the pleasure of meeting you, twelve months ago, our first business was to make a call for the further development of the property. We have no such business to transact to-day; but, on the other hand, are able to congratulate you on the prospects of commencing to pay dividends at no distant period. The mine about the time of the last meeting, though looking better than at any time previous, was, nevertheless, subject to considerable fluctuations. The lodes have now assumed a more settled character, and gradually improve in depth; but the most valuable part of the mine the present moment is a point of which you have hitherto heard but little. In the last report from the manager, which was printed with the balance-sheet, June 9, mention is made of a caunter lode, which had been met with in the 10 fm. level, but little importance was attached to it at the time, as it had produced only a few tons of ore. We are happy to state that this caunter lode is now worth, at the lowest estimate, 100l. per fathom, and still improving. In consequence of so important a discovery, we thought it desirable that the secretary should visit the mine. He has since done so, and is now in a position to confirm the testimony of the manager as to the richness of this lode. It is now clear that, while we continue to raise more ore each succeeding month, we shall, also, at the same time, be largely increasing our underground reserves of ore: 12 to 14 tons of ore per month will cover the whole of our costs, and, as we now raise at least 20 tons per month, with the certainty of our subsequent samplings being increased, our prospects for the future are full of encouragement. The balance-sheet has already been presented to you, and will show that great economy is still exercised by your directors. The number of hands now employed on the works has been increased to about 50; 30 tons of ore sold June 30 realised 13l. 4s. 6d. per ton.

The manager's report was then read, as follows:—

June 28.—I beg to hand you my report of the present state of the mine. The adit level is being driven east, on a small branch of ore. There is about 16 ft. further to drive to hole to the adit driven south from No. 4 shaft. When this is done it will give good ventilation to this part of the mine, which is much needed. In the winze sinking below this level the ore is at present about 1 in. wide. We have 2 fms. more to sink this winze to communicate with the 10 fm. level. When this winze is through, it will lay open a great many fathoms of valuable ore ground to be taken away. In the 10 fm. level, driving north west, on the caunter, the lode is about 5 ft. wide, 3 ft. of which is solid ore, now extending the whole height of the level, and still improving; the value of this lode is fully 100l. per fathom. The stope in the back of the 20 fm. level is producing from 1½ to 2 tons per fathom. The winze sinking below the 20 fm. level will produce 2 tons of ore per fathom. The 30 fm. level is producing good stones of ore, and the ground more congenial for ore than I ever saw it before. The engine and machinery are all in good order, and working well. JOHN BLAMEY.

Capt. BLAMEY and the SECRETARY fully explained the nature and importance of the discovery in the 10 fm. level.

Resolved.—That the reports of the directors and local manager, together with the balance-sheet now read, be received and adopted.

A SHAREHOLDER enquired if the directors had induced sufficient ore to pay the costs of the mine; and in reply was referred to the balance-sheet, which showed that the last call of 1s. per share was made in Oct. 1863, and that a balance of 3307.3s.11d. remained in the hands of the bankers, besides which the sale of ore yesterday would realise 400l. It is, therefore, plain that the produce of the middle lode alone more than pays the whole costs of the mine, so that the produce of the new caunter lode, estimated at 20 tons per month, will be all profit. A SHAREHOLDER enquired what was the present value of the shares? Capt. BLAMEY said the discovery had occasioned great excitement in the neighbourhood of the mine, and that he knew a shareholder who had been offered 41s. per share, and the offer declined. The SECRETARY stated that more than 700 shares were transferred yesterday at 30s. to 35s. per share. It seemed to be the general opinion that 40s. per share was under the value.

The SECRETARY stated that since the discovery of the caunter lode some ore from that lode had been sent to the assay office, with the following results:—Lead, 82 per cent., and silver 7½ ozs. to the ton of ore.

Four of the directors, who retired by rotation, were re-elected, and Mr. R. Howes, of Reading, was elected to supply a vacancy which had occurred. The thanks of the meeting were awarded to the directors for their gratuitous services, and also to the officers of the company. The shareholders then retired to the Globe Hotel, where dinner was provided.

## PROSPER UNITED MINING COMPANY.

A general meeting of shareholders was held at the offices of the company, Austinfriars, on Tuesday. Mr. J. B. PALMER in the chair.

Mr. J. H. MURCHISON (the secretary) read the notice convening the meeting, and the minutes of the last were approved.

A statement of accounts for four months, ending with the costs for April, was submitted, from which the following is condensed:—

|  |              |           |           |
|--|--------------|-----------|-----------|
| Copper ore sold                          | £4835        | 6         | 11        |
| Tin ditto                                | 2762         | 11        | 11        |
| Lead ditto                               | 46           | 16        | 11        |
| Arsenic ditto                            | 45           | 11        | 0         |
| <b>Total</b>                             | <b>£7491</b> | <b>17</b> | <b>6</b>  |
| January mine cost, merchants' bills, &c. | £2148        | 9         | 11        |
| February ditto                           | 1508         | 9         | 11        |
| March ditto                              | 1467         | 12        | 11        |
| April ditto                              | 1394         | 16        | 7         |
| General and other expenses               | 83           | 8         | 1         |
| <b>Total</b>                             | <b>£7177</b> | <b>3</b>  | <b>7</b>  |
| <b>Leaving balance, credit</b>           | <b>£314</b>  | <b>9</b>  | <b>11</b> |

The report of the agents was read, as follows:—

July 4.—The ground in Louisa's engine-shaft, sinking below the 80, is favourable; down to 2 to 3 fms. We have extended the 80 west of this shaft, on the south part, about 30 fms.; the lode for the first 2 fms. produced 2 tons of ore per fathom; the last 20 fms. contained saving work for tin; the present end will yield 1 ton of copper ore per fathom. No. 2 winze is sunk 7 fms. below the 70; the lode will produce 2 tons of ore per fathom to communicate with the 10 fm. level. When this winze is through, it will lay open a great many fathoms of valuable ore ground to be taken away. In the 10 fm. level, driving north west, on the caunter, the lode is about 5 ft. wide, 3 ft. of which is solid ore, now extending the whole height of the level, and still improving; the value of this lode is fully 100l. per fathom. The stope in the back of the 20 fm. level is producing from 1½ to 2 tons per fathom. The winze sinking below the 20 fm. level will produce 2 tons of ore per fathom. The 30 fm. level is producing good stones of ore, and the ground more congenial for ore than I ever saw it before. The engine and machinery are all in good order, and working well. JOHN BLAMEY.

Capt. BLAMEY and the SECRETARY fully explained the nature and importance of the discovery in the 10 fm. level.

Resolved.—That the reports of the directors and local manager, together with the balance-sheet now read, be received and adopted.

A SHAREHOLDER enquired if the directors had induced sufficient ore to pay the costs of the mine; and in reply was referred to the balance-sheet, which showed that the last call of 1s. per share was made in Oct. 1863, and that a balance of 3307.3s.11d. remained in the hands of the bankers, besides which the sale of ore yesterday would realise 400l. It is, therefore, plain that the produce of the middle lode alone more than pays the whole costs of the mine, so that the produce of the new caunter lode, estimated at 20 tons per month, will be all profit. A SHAREHOLDER enquired what was the present value of the shares? Capt. BLAMEY said the discovery had occasioned great excitement in the neighbourhood of the mine, and that he knew a shareholder who had been offered 41s. per share, and the offer declined. The SECRETARY stated that more than 700 shares were transferred yesterday at 30s. to 35s. per share. It seemed to be the general opinion that 40s. per share was under the value.

The SECRETARY stated that since the discovery of the caunter lode some ore from that lode had been sent to the assay office, with the following results:—Lead, 82 per cent., and silver 7½ ozs. to the ton of ore.

Four of the directors, who retired by rotation, were re-elected, and Mr. R. Howes, of Reading, was elected to supply a vacancy which had occurred. The thanks of the meeting were awarded to the directors for their gratuitous services, and also to the officers of the company. The shareholders then retired to the Globe Hotel, where dinner was provided.

Mr. J. H. MURCHISON explained that it would be observed that upon the four months' operations there had been a profit of 314l. 9s. 11d., after charging the cost attending the serious breakage in the machinery some months ago—at least upwards of 5000l.—and the cost of cutting down Hand's shaft, while the fall in the prices of copper and tin ores in the same period had made a difference of at least 1000l. on the quantity sold since that time. He explained that a considerable improvement in the quality of the ore had taken place in the bottom of Hand's shaft, upon which the new engine was to be placed. The lode was at present producing 6 tons of ore per fathom, worth between 5l. and 6l. per ton. In general terms, he might state that sooner after the last general meeting the mine looked poor for two months, but during the last month it considerably im-

proved, and it was now looking not very much worse than at the last meeting. Soon after that meeting the 80 fm. level and the winze fell off, but he was glad to be in a position to state that Hand's shaft, the 60, and other parts of the mine, were now looking very much better, and that the prospects were encouraging.

The CHAIRMAN enquired of Capt. LEAN what length of time had the sinking of Hand's shaft been suspended?—Capt. LEAN: About nine months.

The CHAIRMAN wished to know what appearances were presented at the bottom of the shaft when sinking was suspended?—Capt. LEAN replied that there was a lode about 3½ ft. wide, composed of spar, with occasional stones of tin.

Mr. WESCOMB knew of no reason why, when the sinking of Hand's shaft was resumed, lode should not be met with in depth as productive as those in the other part of the company's property. But the sinking of Hand's shaft could not be recommenced until the third pumping-engine was got to work on Hand's shaft.

Mr. KILNER enquired how long it would be before the new engine was got to work?—Capt. LEAN thought about three months.

The SECRETARY, in answer to a question, stated that there had not been credited the last sale of copper ore—258 tons—and upwards of 9 tons of tin, sold last month, nor, of course, 293 tons of copper ore to be sold next week; but against that the costs were to be charged.

Mr. KILNER asked what would be the difference between the costs and the produce?—Mr. WESCOMB thought one would about meet the other. It was to be recollected that those sales were the lowest produce of copper ore they had ever had. If the mine continued as at present, he certainly had no fear of presenting a worse account next time. They were now doing a large amount of extra work, and a large expenditure was being incurred for timber. There were two productive levels, which they had been compelled to suspend until the shaft was down to a greater depth. Supposing the engine was ready to be worked at the present time, it would be of no service, because they were now sinking in dry ground. That shaft must be sunk below the depth of Louisa shaft before it could relieve Louisa engine.

Mr. F. HILL (of Helston) considered the report of a very satisfactory character. He had reason to know, residing in the locality, that the mine had recently undergone a great improvement, and he believed it presented very fair prospects. He had much pleasure in proposing that the accounts be passed and allowed, and that the report be entered on the minutes. Mr. SPILSBURY had much pleasure in seconding the proposition. Mr. WESCOMB said that he felt he was obliged to moderate his tone as to the future results, from the experience of the past. The CHAIRMAN having put the question, the accounts were unanimously passed and allowed.

A vote of thanks to the Chairman terminated the proceedings.

## NEW BIRCH TOR AND VITIFER CONSOLS MINING CO.

A general meeting of shareholders was held at the offices of the company, Copthall Chambers, on Tuesday. Mr. JOHN BAYLY in the chair.

A statement of accounts was submitted, from which the following is condensed:—

|                         |               |           |           |
|-------------------------|---------------|-----------|-----------|
| Balance last audit      | £ 632         | 12        | 7         |
| April ore sold          | 808           | 15        | 6         |
| May and June ditto      | 1550          | 14        | 11        |
| Carriage                | 6             | 16        | 11        |
| <b>Total</b>            | <b>£ 3048</b> | <b>19</b> | <b>11</b> |
| Dividend, paid April    | £ 750         | 0         | 0         |
| March mine cost         | 655           | 16        | 1         |
| April ditto             | 809           | 2         | 10        |
| May ditto               | 656           | 13        | 8         |
| Balance to late pursuer | 49            | 4         | 9         |
| London Expenses         | 31            | 19        | 3         |
| <b>Total</b>            | <b>£ 2952</b> | <b>16</b> | <b>7</b>  |

Leaving balance, credit ..... £ 96 3 4  
The balance in favour of the mine was £411. 5s. 4d.

The report of the agents was read, as follows:—

July 2.—Hamby's Shaft: The 48 fm. level west is driven about 33 fms.; lode 2 feet wide, worth 7l. per fathom. We expect the driving of the end will continue to lay open profitable ground. The lode in the rise in back of this level is worth 10l. per fm., and will be communicated with the 36 by the end of this month. The 36 west is extended about 64 fms., the last 20 fms. through ground worth on an average 7l. per fm. The lode in the rise in back of this level is worth 5l. per fm. The 24 and 12 fathom levels are in rather disordered ground as they leave the elvan and enter the granite; both these have been suspended for the past 2½ to 3 years, but as we are of the opinion that a change must soon take place for the better, we have resumed their driving again. Little or nothing has yet been done on this lode as yet been done on the 12 fathom level, and there ought to be at least ten or twelve men employed here. The pitches on this lode vary in value from 5l. to 8l. per fathom. North Lode: The 48 east is yielding stamping work; the end is about 5 ft. short of where the tin ground is seen in the level above. In the 36 east the lode is worth 5l. per fathom; in the 24 east the lode is poor at present; in the 12 east it is worth 12l. per fathom. The lode in the rise in back of this level is yielding a little tin, but not to value. The pitches on this lode vary in value from 8l. to 12l. per fathom. We would here remark that since the last general meeting all the levels damaged by the water being in have been cleared and secured, as well as most of the levels now being opened up to a proper size for the more extensive development of the mine. A new tramroad has been laid down at the 48, and other levels where required. The cutting of ground for tramroad around the shaft must now be commenced with, in order to develop the eastern part of the mine, on the main lode. Lance's Shaft: The pit will be completed at the 12 fm. level by the end of another week, and men put to sink. The lode in the adit level west is 3 ft. wide, with good stones of tin at times, with prospect of further improvement. No improvement in the pitches in this part of the mine. The clearing of the deepest adit to Hamby's shaft, which we have commenced with, will, when completed, considerably relieve the wheel of its present load, and enable us to proceed with its repairs, and a much larger quantity of stuff will afterwards be drawn by this wheel. The increasingly productive character of the lodes in this part of the mine will render the erection of another wheel (with additional stamping power) necessary at no distant date. The run in the deep adit to Lance's shaft, which took place in January last, will have to be cleared and secured, as soon as the adit is cleared to Hamby's shaft. We have put in two new circular buddies, and laid down a large piece of new wood floor; and shall, as soon as possible, get on with the new sheds over the dressing-floors, to protect the people from the rough weather to which they are now so much exposed, and, consequently, hinders a great deal of time; and also cover the stamps to protect them from frost, &c. We refer to these as being the most important, but there is a very large quantity of surface and shaft repairs which require considerable outlay, and must be done in order to bring into a proper and efficient state of working. From the character and productive character of the numerous lodes in this extensive sett, with increased accommodation for men, we will undertake to lay open a very large and profitable quantity of tin ground. We shall be able to continue to sample 13 tons of tin per month with our present strength, and even more when suitable accommodation for the men is provided. We have now working underground and at surface more than 150 people, and have room for the profitable employment of an additional number of miners.—WILLIAM SKEWIS, RICHARD TREVARTHEN, JOHN SYMONS.

Mr. EDWARD COOKE was glad to find that the costs had been charged up so closely, being one month at least closer than the best mine in Cornwall. If the accounts just submitted were made up according to the plan generally adopted, there would appear 700l. or 800l. more to the credit of the mine. He (Mr. COOKE) wished it to be distinctly understood that he was not in the least degree complaining of the plan adopted, but was merely calling the attention of shareholders to the fact.

Capt. SKEWIS, referring to his report, stated that although the costs would be for a time augmented when more ground was opened, there was no doubt that the returns would be considerably increased. The CHAIRMAN said one thing was very essential—the erection of labourers' cottages. Twenty years since a plan was proposed by which 600l. was to have been expended in this object, and if that sum had then been thus expended it would have proved a very good investment; but it was now absolutely necessary that some such step should be taken, whereby the miners could be provided with suitable accommodation.

Mr. F. LANE enquired whether Capt. Skewis had made an estimate as to the amount necessary to be expended to render the machinery, plant, &c., equal to the requirements of an extensive mine?—Capt. SKEWIS could not say less than 800l. or 1000l.; but it was an expenditure which would be distributed over some months.

Mr. E. COOKE enquired if Capt. Skewis would give the meeting his opinion as to the prospects of the mine?—Capt. SKEWIS said he did not entertain the slightest doubt about the value of the mine—indeed, he firmly believed that the New Birch Tor would prove to be a great and profitable mine, but it required to be laid open, and placed in the same working position as other great mines. By merely clearing the adits, a permanent and economical improvement would be effected. The CHAIRMAN said that they were now clear of the water 5 or 6 fms. higher than they ought to do, owing to the adits not being cleared. They would all agree with him that they should do everything that was likely to make their mine a permanently profitable one, which no doubt could be done by effecting some few improvements in connection with the surface operations, and by a more extended development of the property. The report was ordered to be entered on the minutes, and the accounts were passed and allowed.

The CHAIRMAN, referring to the financial position of the company, said the decision of the meeting as to the disposal of the available profits would be regulated by the plan agreed upon for providing accommodation for the miners. This subject was referred to the last meeting, when it was decided that the necessary accommodation should be provided, and it subsequently occurred to some members of the committee that it would be much more desirable if the funds necessary for the erection of miners' cottages were provided independently of the mining company. And it was proposed to form a small limited liability company, with 100 shares, at 10l. each, the option being left to the shareholders in the mine to take such number of those shares as they chose. As it had been decided that proper accommodation for the miners should be provided, if the plan suggested by the committee were not adopted, the payment of a dividend would have to be deferred, so that the result would be very much the same in a money point of view. Therefore it was for the meeting to decide whether they would appropriate the profit standing to the credit of the account for the erection of the cottages, or whether they would absorb a portion of that amount by the payment of a dividend, and raise the proposed capital for the erection of the cottages in the way proposed. As far as the committee were concerned, it appeared to them that it would be in every way the more desirable to keep the mine and the cottages as two separate companies. It was very certain that so long as the mine continued a very good interest could be promised for the capital invested in the cottages.

Mr. WALTER THOMSON explained that the plan proposed was this, that having erected as many cottages as the funds would allow, encouragement would be held out to the miners to become possessors of their own houses, and so, as the capital increased, more cottages would be erected. By this plan and simple *modus operandi* the miners would have a considerable economic advantage to the adventurers; for not only would a saving of the miners' time be effected, but the services of the best of workmen could then be secured; and, in addition to this, those who held an interest in what might be not inaptly termed the "Cottages Building Company," would, no doubt, receive a very satisfactory interest upon their investment; so that an advantage would result beneficial equally to the shareholders as to the miners. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. E. COOKE knew that at present there was difficulty in getting good miners to remain, simply because they laboured under the disadvantage of having to walk some four or five miles to and from the mine. There could be no question, therefore, that manifold and considerable advantages would accrue from having suitable accommodation for the men on the mine, and he fully agreed that it would be better for all parties to keep the mine and the cottages as two distinct companies. Seeing that there was an enormous extent of ground undeveloped, that there was an undivided testimony as to its great resources, and seeing, too, that Captain Skewis, who, of course, had paid considerable attention to the prospects of the property, had given it as his unequivocal opinion that New Birch Tor was going to be a great and remunerative mine—taking all these circumstances into consideration, it appeared to him there could not be a divided opinion as to the policy of at once adopting the course proposed by the committee with regard to the providing of suitable accommodation for the miners. He should be glad to take an interest in the project.

The CHAIRMAN said he had put his name down for 10 shares, and should be glad to



double that number, but did not wish to deprive other shareholders of their fair proportion. Capt. SKEWES believed that on the Dartmoor there was a large number of valuable mines, not the least of which was New Birch Tor, and he also believed that the day was not far distant when they would see mining villages springing up all around their property. Mr. F. G. LANE was glad to find that the committee had put forward a scheme so practicable and yet so simple, whereby a great and permanent improvement would be brought about in the future career of New Birch Tor. If this mine were to be one that great remunerative property which was so confidently expected, and which expectation increased as the development of the property extended, it was at once a prudent and politic step to forth with provide the miner with a suitable habitation. He quite endorsed the opinion that a separate capital should be provided for the purpose, as it would leave the funds of the mining company untrammelled, while it would, no doubt, yield a good percentage upon the outlay. Mr. E. COCKE drew attention to the fact that the tin did not require burning, as it contained only a little malleable iron.

It having been unanimously agreed that the capital necessary for the erection of the cottages should be provided by a separate company, the CHAIRMAN proposed that a dividend for the three months of 1s. 6d. per share be declared, which would absorb 4501., leaving 4911. to be carried forward to the credit of the next account. All he could say was, that he hoped not only to see New Birch Tor a great mine, but also East Birch Tor, in the results of which he had the most sanguine expectations.

The motion for the declaration of the dividend having been duly seconded, it was put, and carried unanimously. The committee of management were re-elected, with the addition of Mr. PROCTOR to the committee for the purpose of their continued attention to the company's affairs was passed. The CHAIRMAN having acknowledged the vote, considered the present as the most successful period of his connection with the Birch Tor Mine, and he only regretted that some arrangement had not been made years since for the erection of miners' cottages, but he now looked forward to a very successful future. The proceedings then terminated.

#### HINDOSTAN (SINGHBOOM) COPPER COMPANY.

The second annual general meeting of shareholders was held at the company's offices, Serjeants' Inn, Fleet-street, on Monday.

Mr. S. J. WILDE in the chair.

The director's report stated that they regretted to have to inform the shareholders that the inspection by Mr. Emerson, with reference to the existence of gold in a quantity to yield remunerative returns, has been unsatisfactory; and that he also confirms the opinion of Capt. Rogers as to the unpromising nature of the copper lodes. Mr. Emerson, in pursuance of the discretionary power given to him by the directors, continued the trial sinkings which were in progress, and nearly completed, at the time of his arrival, in Nos. 1 and 2 shafts, and at the Jamor Mine, for the purpose of fully satisfying himself whether any true vein or lode of copper ore existed or not. In carrying out these works Mr. Emerson has been very successful in tracing ore to be found, and whatever deposit appearances existed at surface by indications of blue or green carbonates is chiefly due to atmospheric influences on that portion of partially decomposed rock which remains, more or less, exposed, but which very quickly disappears altogether as depth is obtained; and where if any actual lode existed it should become valuable. The directors having directed Mr. Emerson to stop the works and all possible expenditure in India, if the result of his investigations should prove unsatisfactory, all works were discontinued directly he had concluded his experiments, the whole of the European staff have been discharged, and Mr. Emerson arrived with such of them as had to be provided with passages to England towards the latter end of May. All the native staff have been discharged, except three or four Chuprassees, who were retained to watch over the property of the company, in hopes that the agents in Calcutta might be able to sell the heavy materials, such as the pumping gear, engines, &c., which could not be moved except at great expense. The portable articles of the mining apparatus and other property in Calcutta have been, or are in course of, being sold.

The report of Mr. F. W. Emerson (mining engineer and metallurgical chemist), dated May 26, stated that he arrived at Landoo at the end of October, and examined the immediate district and the Jamor Mines. The geological features of the country are principally granite, passing into mica dyke slate. The rocks generally dip in a north-easterly direction at an angle of about 30°, and the run of the strata north-west and south-east. He found the copper lode consisted of a band of metallic copper in a partially decomposed state at surface, occasionally interspersed with a little quartz, and at the richest parts a good deal stained with blue and green carbonates of copper, which at a little depth changed to grey and yellow sulphurets. There is no true vein or lode cutting the strata, nor in all the trials made over twenty miles of this metalliferous band has anything of the sort been discovered. There is no absolute continuity of ore-bearing ground, nor can it be predicated for any fathom to find paying work. The second day he was seized with jungle fever, and it was not till the middle of January that he was in a condition to resume active operations. In the second journey he traversed the district thoroughly from Landoo to north of the Sona river and Kurserow. He then turned south to Chyabassa, from thence to Serakella, and from there by the direct road to Landoo. The principal feature was a powerful volcanic eruption of trap rock running through the whole of the central plain of Singhboom, in a direction about 15° to 20° east of north and west of south, consisting of granite, syenite, greenstone, and very frequent and considerable outbursts of quartz. He had with him a small staff of miners, with tools and powder, and collected a large number of samples of the most promising quartz; he examined with a powerful glass innumerable specimens, but never found one that bore a visible speck of gold. On his return to Landoo he immediately set to work to assay the samples collected. None of them gave the result of a ponderable weight of surface, but all of them gave a very small trace. In the parting operation there remained a small insoluble speck, which being treated with aqua regia and salt of tin just gave sufficient purple stain on a white porcelain saucer to determine the presence of gold. The results of the inspection having proved so unfavourable, Mr. Emerson decided, in accordance with the powers entrusted with him, to close all operations and to get rid of outlay as soon as possible. He sold off all that could be sold on the spot, the other portable materials that would pay expenses were taken to Raneeunge, and the heavy materials are being advertised for sale.

Mr. COCKE, seeing it was provided by the Articles of Association that a copy of the balance-sheet should be forwarded to each shareholder seven days prior to the day of meeting, which provision had not been complied with, he wished to know if the present was a legal meeting?—The CHAIRMAN said that, strictly speaking, the meeting was not a legal one, because it was necessary to have one shareholder more than the number now present to form a quorum. The reason the balance-sheet was not sent out earlier arose from the anxiety of the directors to bring up the accounts to the latest period, and the auditor had not been able to conclude the accounts as early as expected. But although there were not sufficient shareholders present for the transaction of business, yet the meeting was at perfect liberty to elect from the board any further information that might be desired. He might mention that the directors, although they had certain views upon the subject, had abstained from putting forth any recommendations in their report, so that the shareholders were at liberty to do as they pleased. It was an unhappy piece of business, but if shareholders had lost their money, the directors had lost a great deal more. Mr. Fowler, the late manager, was present, as was also Mr. Emerson, who was sent out to inspect and report upon the company's property. The report placed in the hands of shareholders had informed them that there was little or no hope of meeting with anything satisfactory by continuing operations; and, therefore, he would suggest that they should not go to the expense of winding-up, because there were certain difficulties in the way, but the company should be allowed simply to die out. There was no chance of shareholders being called upon to provide any more funds. In fact, 9d. or 1s. might, perhaps, be returned from calls repaid. As regards expenses, so soon as it was found that the company's affairs were not progressing satisfactorily as could be desired, every expense, including directors' fees, was reduced one-half. Indeed, the directors had not received any remuneration since last October.

Mr. COCKE asked if the directors were aware that the property now possessed by this company had been worked by a previous company?—The CHAIRMAN said that he was not acquainted with that fact until after the present company was formed; but he had been told that the company consisted of only four persons, and that disagreement was the cause of the stoppage. As regards the agreement for the purchase of the property, all he could say was that he had been present at the meeting, and that the shareholders would have lost more money than they had already. A SHAREHOLDER could not understand that, for if the original agreement had been adhered to, operations would not have been commenced until 12,000 shares were subscribed, in which case the loss per share would have been reduced just one-half.

Major-General DOWLING said that Mr. E. Edwards was the only person that influenced him in forming an opinion upon the property. The CHAIRMAN said that Mr. Edwards appeared to be extremely sanguine, and took a great many shares.

A SHAREHOLDER: Yes; but he soon sold them.—The CHAIRMAN said that he purchased some in the open market, which he subsequently found to be some of Mr. Edwards'. Major-General DOWLING said that he had assured the meeting that the directors were closely and honestly directed to the matter, and if they had failed they could not help themselves. It had resulted in a much greater loss to the directors than to the shareholders.—Mr. FOWLER, in reply to questions, stated that there were 2000 tons of stuff on the surface, but that it was of no value. About 4001. worth of copper ore had been sold, which he had raised himself.

A SHAREHOLDER asked if it had been conclusively proved that the property was really exhausted?—Mr. EMERSON could not say it had been conclusively proved that the property was entirely exhausted, because some nests of ore might here and there be found. It was a very showy mine on the surface, presenting some very good indications of yellow and green carbonates, and if it were in Cornwall, where poor ore could be worked, it would, no doubt, be further developed. The ore was deposited in a metalliferous band, running with the strata, and not a regular chasm vein. As regards the gold, it was spread over the length of country, but in such small quantities that it would never pay for working, particularly where the property was so far away from any good road. As no resolution could be legally passed, it was, after some discussion, agreed to adjourn the meeting to some day within six months, of which shareholders will receive notice.

HAVAN MINES, CARDIGANSHIRE.—We are again able to call attention to the successful progress making by these important mines. A few weeks ago we referred to the energy and care with which the works had been carried on since the formation of the company during last year, and to the promise of speedy success which the undertaking held out; and this opinion appears to have so far been fully borne out by the results. A sufficient proof of the unusual richness and extent of the mineral at Havan may be seen in the fact that only a comparatively small part of the extensive set has as yet been worked, but from this 100 tons of ore of first-rate quality have been sold within the last three months, 50 tons having been sold on May 7, and another 50 tons have been sold this week to Messrs. Newton, Keates, and Co., as will be seen in another column. We understand that the managers of the mine feel perfectly confident of being able to sell 35 to 40 tons per month during the next few months, and to increase this quantity by degrees. If this be the case—and there seems no reason to doubt it—dividends should be both quick and large; indeed, the mines seem likely to occupy a place in the leading ranks of Welsh mines. Looking at the probable future of the Havan Mines—and more than that, at the results already obtained—it seems likely that the company will form an unusually good investment.

MINING IN CARMARTHENSHIRE.—My attention being drawn to a notice in the Journal of June 18, relative to the Talach Bach Mine, and being then about to visit South Wales, on reaching the town of Carmarthen, I determined to extend it to this mineral set and judge for myself. Taking my seat, therefore, in the train of the Carmarthen and Cardigan Railway, I was not very long in reaching the Llanpumpaint station, where I got out, and after a short walk reached the Talach Bach Mine, which I at once proceeded to inspect. I found this mineral property extensive, especially in the direction of the lodes which have been discovered traversing the set, being upwards of 600 fms. on their course. There have been already two large and very promising and well-defined lodes intersected in the set, and there are several others which, with the set, are undiscovered, only one of which has been wrought on. On this lode a shaft has been sunk to the depth of about 8 fms. from surface; this lode is large and well defined, from 12 to 16 ft. in width, underlying north about 2 ft. to the fathom; this lode is composed of iron pyrites, mundle, quartz, and gossan, containing lead, and spotted with yellow copper ore, of an excellent quality. An adit level cross-cut has been driven in a northerly direction about 40 fms., and from the east and west bearing of the lode I be-

lieve in driving about 5 fms. more due north that this lode would be intersected, and from its masterly appearance and its congenial nature, I have no doubt that this point will prove productive; this adit level is driven in a northerly direction, and at that point intersecting in its course several branches of quartz, containing portions of yellow copper ore and lead, with traces of silver, which will no doubt prove good auxiliaries to it at depth from this point of intersection by the adit level. About 100 fms. south of the above-named lode there is another large east and west lode, from 10 to 12 ft. wide, containing all the elements of success in depth that can reasonably be expected. On the other side of the valley there is to be seen a large canter lode, which will intersect the above-named lodes. This piece of mineral property offers every facility in working to any company, as there is ample water-power to command all machinery for its future development, and from its locality, with the soft and beautiful nature of the strata, and present appearance of the lodes where already wrought on, there can scarcely be a doubt that with a small outlay and a reasonable depth attained it will make a good and lasting dividend-paying mine. I may also add, that the Talach Bach Mine is situated within a mile of the Llanpumpaint station of the Carmarthen and Cardigan Railway, which will prove very beneficial for the working of this set: in the transit of all ores and materials to and fro.—E. H. DINGLE.

#### TRUTH'S ECHOES, OR SAYINGS AND DOINGS IN MINING.

The Mining Share Market continues remarkably dull, and but little business doing in anything. Nearly all shares are quoted lower, without any changes in the respective mines, which circumstance affords an excellent opportunity for purchasing now. The advance in the standard for copper ore will no doubt have some influence, so that the present decline will soon wear away and an active market be the consequence.

WHEAL SETON and WEST SETON have been rather quiet.—CLIFTON, after some little fluctuations, left off weaker.—NANTOL is quoted lower, and but few changed hands. STRAT TOLU has been rather quiet, and but few buyers at present prices.—GREAT SOUTH TOLU are enquired for, and find buyers at nominal figures.—SOUTH FRANCES have receded, and offered at much lower figures.—WEST FRANCES have been done at nominal rates.—NORTH BASSETS have changed hands at minimum prices.—WHEAL GRENVILLE and EAST GRENVILLE have fluctuated, but appear firmer, with a tendency to advance.—GREAT LAKES have fully maintained their price and position, and are still in good demand.—NORTH CROFT, NORTH TREKERRY, and NORTH DOWNS are remarkably quiet.—CARROLLS have been enquired for, and a few transactions followed.—GREAT NORTH DOWNS are rather quiet.—HALLENREAGLE and GREAT WHEAL BUST are more freely offered, but without leading to business.—EAST ROSEWALDS have been dealt in at minimum rates.—EAST WHEAL LOVELL have considerably receded without apparent cause.—STIRNEY and CARNALL have changed hands at low prices.—GREAT WHEAL VONS have varied in price, and left off weaker.—MARGARET shares have changed hands at nominal figures.—PROVIDENCE shares have been in demand, and slightly advanced.—CRIDDIS and VALK OF TOWT have been done at lower prices.—EAST CARADONS are in fair enquiry, and maintain their prices.—MARKE VALLEY are quiet, even at lower rates.—HINGTON DOWNS are sought for at buyers' prices.—CHREOR and EAST RUSSELL have been dealt in without any important change as to price.—NORTH DOWNS have been in good request.

EAST CARADON.—For the dividend of 20s. declared on Wednesday 18th, 10s. was taken from the balance in hand, after payment of which there remains 17221. Williams's shaft is down 8½ fathoms below the 50, and Seconne's shaft is down 8 fathoms under the 35, and they calculate on being down to the 50 in about three months, at which level they expect to open some good ore ground.—Caunter Lode: The 80 east is worth 151., and the 801 west 51. per fathom; improvements are expected in both these ends. The 70 east produces saving work, and the 60 east is worth 101. per fathom, with an improving appearance.—New Lode: The 80 west is worth 51., the 70 east is saving work, and the 60 west, of the cross-course, is worth 51. per fathom.—South Lode: The 70 east is worth 61., the 70 west, 121. per fathom, and improving. The lode is expected to be intersected at the 80 in about three months. Two branches have been opened, and the 70 cross-cut, yielding good work for copper ore, and which is producing some excellent work for lead.

CLIFTON.—The lode in the ground lode recently cut in the western portion of the set has been sunk on 3 fathoms, and presents the same appearance as before reported on. The lode is 5 feet wide, and carries the most encouraging aspect, and leaves very little doubt of a large body of ore being found at a shallow depth. Should it prove as expected, it will be one of the most important discoveries ever made in this mine.—OKEK TOL: The mine generally wears the most encouraging prospects. From the general appearance of the 30 end east, and the character of the ground by the side of the lode, it is fully expected that it will again shortly yield its 8 and 10 tons of ore per fathom; it is now yielding 3 tons. The slopes in this level are producing the usual quantity of ore. They sampled 168 tons last week for the next monthly sale.

NORTH DOWNS.—The lode in the 10 is reported to be 5 ft. wide, 3 ft. of which is solid lead ore, worth 1001. per fathom, and still improving; this lode has not yet been cut below the 10. The lode in the back of the 20, and in the winze below it, is worth between 3½ to 4 tons per fathom. Further and important discoveries may be fairly expected as soon as the mine is in full operation, and the several lodes ventilated.

WHEAL POLMAR.—Although the mine has fallen off, and the returns from the old mine less promising, there is every reason to believe that the development of Smyth's lode will become highly productive. This lode has been opened on in the deep adit, where it is found of a most important character, and yielding some excellent work for copper. A shaft has been sunk, and the sinking resumed now that the flat-rods have been attached to the engine. The further opening of the lode is looked to with considerable interest, as much is expected to result from discoveries in that direction now.

GREAT SOUTH CHIVERTON.—A very important discovery has been made here. In sinking the shaft to communicate with the adit they have opened upon a large and most promising lode, possessing all the elements for a rich lode in depth; the full value of the discovery cannot be as yet ascertained until the adit is up to the point, which will take ten days or a fortnight, the shaft being in advance of the end.

CORNUBIA TIN MINE.—It is reported that a prospectus will shortly be laid before the public, inviting co-operation in the re-establishment of this company upon terms, when completed, which will prove of great advantage to the old and new proprietors. The resuscitation of an abandoned mine is attended with considerable expense in bringing it into an efficient shape of working. But here the inadequacy of capital has only delayed the full development of the property, known to possess the elements of a productive and permanent paying mine. All the requisite machinery, which has been erected at a great expense, laid out in an artistic and highly creditable manner, by the well-known ability of Mr. W. H. Gray, the engineer, whereby the water especially, which is such an important adjunct to tin mining, is most wonderfully utilised as well as economised, and there appears no doubt of its successful result, as noticed by the most eminent of our talent and practical country, whose reports alone are a sufficient guarantee of future prosperity. Indeed, the mine has been kept in operation, notwithstanding the embarrassments to which it has been subjected; the returns have been nearly sufficient to pay the costs of working. The terms upon which the shares are to be offered are more than ordinarily fair and reasonable, and the gentlemen who will probably form the board of directors stand too high in the commercial world to create any apprehension of mismanagement. As the prospectus will, in all probability, shortly appear, further remarks may be deemed premature before that decision be arrived at.

GREAT SOUTH TOLU.—The lode in the 154, east of the 20, is worth 151., and the 100 and 125 are looking well for an early improvement, each yielding some excellent stones of copper ore.

SOUTH WHEAL LOVELL.—The share-list of this company is so far completed as to enable the promoters to name an early day for the allotment of shares. Operations will immediately after commence with spirit and energy, and there is little doubt but some important discovery will shortly take place, from the highly mineralised and geological character of the ground.—EAST WHEAL LOVELL: The mine continues to look remarkably well, although there has been a falling off in the value of the lode in bottom of the diagonal shaft, which was cut at the junction of the 20, the former being worth 1201., and the latter 1001. per fathom. The shaft sinking below the 20, on the north lode, is valued at 1001. per fathom. Notwithstanding the decline in the value of the north lode, there is every reason to believe that it is only of a temporary character, as a more favourable change is now apparent.—ST. JUST CONSOLA is reported to be improving in several places, and the mine progressing satisfactorily. The lode at two or three points has improved during the past week, and a long run of tin ground laid open.—AT CAPE CORNWALL the surface works are progressing rapidly, and the engine is being put together, whilst the requisite buildings and other erections are approaching completion. Wheal Owl lode, in the northern part of the set, continues to yield good work for tin; it is over 3 feet wide, and presents the most encouraging appearance.

SOUTH ST. IVES.—The prospects for working this property is now fairly before the public, and the favourable notice which has already been given to the undertaking may be observed in the numerous applications made for the shares. Although the opinions expressed by the several highly influential agents in the reports appended to the prospectus furnish a distinct and satisfactory view of the importance and value of the grant, much more could have been shown to prove the past and present wealth of the neighbouring mines, as well as the great probability of its prospective value. Indeed, if any evidence were required, it is only to refer to the great discoveries which have been made in the adjoining mines within the last few years, which will fairly justify the assertion. Immediately north is situated the Rosewall Hill and Ransom United Mines, where in the 130, west of the engine-shaft, they have made a most valuable discovery by cutting into a carbon, or vast deposit of tin, for which the district is so remarkable. Upwards of 26 tons have been passed through, and the extent and value of the discovery cannot yet be correctly given, as further improvements are anticipated in the 100 and 110, which are now getting towards the points where the rich courses of tin went down below the 80 and 90 fms. levels. Directly south lies Balmoon and Providence Mines, which have yielded upwards of 550,0001. profit, and the latter still in good dividend position. A portion of Balmoon is being worked by Messrs. Worsley, Mines, and near the boundary of South St. Ives they have made a most important discovery: in sinking a pit for the flat-rods in course of erection they have opened on the back of a fine lode, which is presumed to be, as far as yet laid open, the commencement of a carbon. Providence Mines have also improved. These facts bring to our remembrance the immense wealth which has been raised from discoveries like those in times past, and from the proofs which are daily produced of the highly mineralised nature of the ground that similar developments will be made here, and place South St. Ives among the permanent dividend-paying mines of this extraordinary tin-bearing district.

PART-RUSSELL.—It is gratifying to learn that the share list of this company is nearly completed, the 12th inst. being the day named for the final closing of applications. Although the Mining Share Market generally has been more than ordinarily dull for the last few weeks, it is obvious that public discernment is becoming more sensitive in the appreciation of sound and valuable adventures. There was a period when the most indifferent and unpromising schemes were taken up with the greatest avidity. Hence the too frequent failure of anticipated results. But at the present time more caution is exercised, with prudent and laudable enquiries into the motives and objects of the promoters, and the public estimation of the practical abilities of the agents, whose reports are the chief means of recommendation and advice. In possession of correct and faithful information confidence is secured, and a safer judgment arrived at. There is little doubt but this important property, if efficiently and economically worked, will become a vast and valuable undertaking and a permanent paying mine.

From Mr. EDWARD COOKE:—I have to report another dull week in the Mining Market, and prices in several instances are lower. When things get to their worst, it is an old adage, I fancy things have now arrived at that point, and political events will, probably, be somewhat smoother in a short time, which will tend to encourage wholesome speculation, which is almost necessary for the well being of the commercial position of this country generally. The great depression in the mining market has been accelerated by the public (as is usual in a dull market) forcing their stock for sale when there are scarcely any buyers, and thereby absolutely sacrificing their property, whereas, by holding over the dull period, the market will right itself again. As sure almost as a calm succeeds a storm, so sure comes an active market for mines after such an inactive season as the past month or six weeks. The decline in prices has been confined to the shares of South St. Ives, which the Brazilian gold mines of Sr. JOSE DEL REY, the shares in which have declined to 3½s. According to the latest prices, the operations at the mine must have been attended with a serious monthly loss, instead of profit. The decline in the price of the various financial companies' shares has been enormous when compared with that of mines; but, on account of the large number of shares in those companies, it is not noticed so much. The decline in the price of EAST LOVELL

shares from their highest point appears, at first sight, to be very great, and as it is. Compare, however, the number of shares in this mine with that in GREAT WHEAL VOR. WHEAL GRENVILLE, PROSPER UNITED, and others, could name, and it will be found that the decline in some of them has been equal to the entirety that EAST LOVELL is selling at, seeing that the mines I have named are in 6000 shares, while EAST LOVELL is selling into 1906 shares only, and the market is by no means inundated by these shares. A little speculation on the part of the public would cause a great rise in the price; but, while the operations of dealing are confined to speculative business, however rich the mine may be, the market value will not be much affected. The lower the price may go, the better the opportunity for the public to buy, as the price will certainly advance. The North Chiverton engine will be set to work this day (Saturday). The agent writes with confidence of being enabled to make regular returns both of lead and blende. This is a very cheap mine, and likely to advance considerably in a short time. The standard for copper has advanced this week, and I look forward hopefully for a much better state of things ere long.

From Mr. JAMES CROFTS:—Amongst the new concerns lately introduced, GREAT SOUTH CHIVERTON has become an interesting one, in consequence of the gradual improvements developed by the explorations of the ground, coupled with a late very important discovery in South Chiverton, a mine worked by the West and Wheal Chiverton looking lode having been discovered in the south shaft, about 4 ft. wide, containing all the elements of a rich lode, and yielding good stones of lead mixed with copper. The agent adds, "This is an important discovery, the lode being in every way likely to turn out well." During the month of June the adit has been driven 30 fms., besides opening several shafts, and opening on the lodes, so that whatever can be done by applying energetic working is insured in this mine. GREAT LAKES shares are in high favour, and show an exception to the rule of the market by advancing in price, and have now reached 15 to 16. EAST LOVELL also sends a good report, and generally the mine is improving.

SOUTH ST. IVES TIN MINE.—In the dearth of business in the Mining Market, it is agreeable to record that the shares in this mine are exciting great attention amongst a class of investors who are generally the first to appreciate a really sound and substantial, and who come forward freely, in consequence, to subscribe for the shares. It is stated to the writer, however, that the demand for prospectuses has been unprecedentedly extensive, but their issue has been unavoidably retarded in consequence of the elaborate plans of the district not being ready in sufficient numbers to accompany the prospectuses; but, that the delay being now remedied, the issue of the necessary information and individual details of the property reported upon by so many agents of celebrity will be completed by the end of this week. In the meantime, it appears that considerable interest in the property is shown by Cornish speculators, and, under more favourable circumstances of the market, it is probable that very few shares would have remained for issue to the public. It may be added that as the production of the mine will be chiefly tin, a glance at the state of the market for that metal points to the probability of an advance on the present low price, whilst a settlement of the question now agitating the British Parliament cannot fail to provoke a favourable reaction in the markets, by bringing investors and speculators into a state of mind more fitted than at the moment to deliberate on the judicious outlay of capital; and it would, perhaps, be difficult at any time to point out a sounder medium for the outlay of money than the South St. Ives, in which the public are now invited to take an interest.

From Mr. WILLIAM LEELEA:—No one, I suppose, anticipated any favourable change in the Share Market during the continuance of the political uncertainties we have been passing through for the last fortnight. It is not necessary that there should be any serious apprehensions of mischief entertained to incline persons to abstain from making new investments of their money. It is quite sufficient that a disturbance should exist in the political atmosphere, for, although it may not threaten any violent commotion, no one can exactly see what will be the aspect of monetary affairs, and the disturbing elements are dispersed, and sunshine again illumines the whole horizon. I believe that this cheering time is not far off, in spite of the "lugubrious" prophecies who are going up and down in the highways, and predicting all sorts of approaching evil. That the industrial and commercial condition of this country is sound at heart, is proved, beyond all doubt, by the revenue returns which the public obtained on the last inst., and the absence of all embarrassment in commercial circles on the 4th; and that it is neither denuded of its "just influence" in European affairs, nor "isolated" in its foreign relations, has been abundantly manifested in the course of the discussion which has occupied the Houses of Parliament during the week. Our blundering in the long course of a most difficult and vexed question has not been so great as to expose us to the invective of other than those who owe us some ill will, and lay hold of any and every opportunity that will help them to give expression to it; nor is our "humiliation" made as to paralyse any of our active powers, although so vigorous an effort has been made to increase it by those whose fingers are itching to prescribe for us. Take all things together, and we never seem to have been in a sounder condition, nor more ready to start afresh in the great paths of industrial enterprise. We shall be all the better, I believe, after the pause that has occurred. The less forward have had time to look about them, and to deliberately select from amongst the numerous proposals that are on all hands presenting themselves, and not many of them, it is fair to presume, will neglect the opportunity of sharing in the profits of some of those mining undertakings that are being so prominently developed, or are about to be opened under very favourable circumstances. The GREAT SOUTH CHIVERTON, for example, which is fully justifying all my expressed anticipations of becoming a very rich mine, cannot fail to attract both investors and speculators. They have just cut another large and promising lode, from 3 to 4 ft. wide, composed of mundle, flookan, and gossan, mixed with rich silver-lead. There is a good deal of mundle and friable quartz, yielding good stones of lead, mixed with copper, Capt. George, writing a second time, describes it as a very beautiful lode; and, as he believes, it turns out to be an east and west lode, they will open upon it after they have communicated with the adit end, which will be in a week or ten days. This is the eighth lode they have opened upon, although they have been so short a time at work, and all other operations are going on favourably; and Capt. Nancarrow speaks with a full knowledge of the facts when he says the further the set is explored the more its value becomes certain. The SOUTH ST. IVES inspires me with more and more confidence, and it will not be long, I believe, before all I have said of the property will be amply justified. Wherever my voice can be heard, or my words can reach, I say, get shares in this undertaking as speedily as you can. The opening upon what appears to be large quantities of tin, in both the Rosewall Hill and Ransom United, and on the eastern part of the old Balmoon set, is additional good news for the proprietors of the South St. Ives. These to whom I have introduced the GREAT LAKES will not regret their enterprise. During the last month they made a profit of 28001. on the sales of blende and lead alone, and the copper being still in reserve. EAST WHEAL LOVELL continues to improve as the workings proceed.

#### MINING NOTABILLIA.

[EXTRACTS FROM OUR CORRESPONDENCE.]

GREAT WHEAL VOR.—The prospects at Wheal Metal are looking very well. The 147, east of Ivey's, is worth 1501. per fathom. The 147 west is yielding good work for tin. The 167, west of Ivey's shaft, is worth 1801. to 1001. per fathom. The winze sinking below the 147 east lode has made some improvement, and is worth from 701. to 801. per fathom. The 167, west of Metal shaft, is still improved by the cross-course, but is yielding good work for tin. In the 174, east of Metal shaft, the lode is worth from 801. to 901. per fathom, and looks promising to continue. In the 174, west of Metal shaft, there is a good tiny lode. In the 184, north of Metal shaft, the men have cut 2 feet into the lode, and are not yet through it; the lode is producing good stones of tin, and is a much more kindly lode than when it was first cut in the 174 shaft. They look for improvement in driving east and west on the lode. The slopes are looking much the same as for some months past. Since receiving the above, the lode in the 184, north of Metal shaft, has much improved.

BRYNAIL.—This mine progresses most satisfactorily. The lode will be intersected in the 30 in the course of a month, when hundreds per cent. rise in the price of shares may be looked forward to, resulting in good and permanent dividend-paying mine.

CHANE MINE, CAMBORE.—The lode in the back of the 60, on the Crane lode, is worth about 101. per fathom. The pitches, in back of the 60, on the same lode, produce good work; as also those in back of the 10. The 80 is considerably improved, and improving; and the mine altogether is looking better than for some time.

WHEAL CROFT.—A very important discovery is reported in the 70, by telegram, the particulars not yet received; also a great improvement in the 24.

SOUTH ST. IVES.—I rejoice to see that the fortunate holders of this set have brought the scheme out as a public company. It is well known to all concerned in Cornish mining, that a desirable piece of ground is to be obtained for mining purposes; but those cases are few and far between in which a piece of ground like South St. Ives has been allowed to lie idle on the one hand, and to have been so persistently asked for by influential people on the other. The very names of the mines by which it is bounded and surrounded are suggestive of undeveloped wealth. St. Ives Consols, with its tin yield of close upon a million; Rosewall Hill and Ransom United, with its yield of half a million; Providence, the same; and Balmoon, with its return of 125,0001., are something more than mere shadowy guarantees of success. It is known to all that St. Ives is traversed by the principal lodes which have yielded such enormous riches on every side. The geological circumstances are identical with those of St. Ives Consols, and I can only rejoice that the mining public has the opportunity presented to them, for once, of participating in such a promising adventure as original shareholders.—An Old Tinner: Hayle, July 6.

GREAT SOUTH CHIVERTON.—The discovery of a fine lead-bearing lode, just made here, in sinking a shaft before the adit end, is justly regarded as placing beyond all possible doubt the value of this mine. Its beautiful appearance and size, between 3 to 4 ft. wide, and composed of flookan, mundle, and friable quartz, yielding good stones of lead, mixed with copper, justify all the expectations entertained of it.

GOLD IN WALES.—Castell Carn Dochan returned 7 cwt. 17 lbs. of gold up to the 24 inst., from 26 cwt. of mineral, making 36 cwt. 4 lbs. 4 grs. from 5 tons. Six Britten's machines are now regularly at work.

EAST CARN BREA.—The various levels and winzes are opening out well on both lodes, leaving good reserves of copper ores. Increased samplings may now be expected, and, from the reports of several agents, the mine seems to have greatly advanced in value.

CLIFFORD AMALGAMATED.—The lode in the engine-shaft, sinking below the 212 fm. level, is further improved, and worth fully 10 tons of good ore to the fathom, with every indication of further improvement. At Lye's shaft, in the 60 fm. level, the lode looks well; as soon as the drawing-engine goes to work, which will be shortly, increased returns of good quality ore will be added to the present samplings.

THE LANIVET DISTRICT.—I was much pleased to notice in last week's Journal that a new company is in formation to develop the Cornubia Tin Mine, and though I am but, perhaps, somewhat imperfectly acquainted with the geological strata of the Cornubia set, and perfectly unknown to the managers and promoters engaged in its development, and, therefore, disinterested, I trust the following will not be unacceptable to many of your readers, should you deem it worthy of insertion in the *Journal*. The position of the mine, on the borders of the fine-grained granite base of Henslow Beacon, and the surrounding schistose granite, bespeaks great mineral deposits; and the Cornubia is to be "the mine" of the district, extending from the hills of tin in westerly Cornubia, thence to the Old Beam and Rocks Mine, Castle Hill, St. Dennis Lanivet to Luluxy, thence to the Old Beam and Rocks Mine, Castle Hill, St. Dennis Lanivet, and across the Tregoes Moor to Royalton Mine, at Clear's Hill, and Tregoes Consols, thence to Malberry Hill. I will not presume to predict; but, as above stated, it is acknowledged by every person acquainted with mines and mining, and the most stanniferous portion of Cornwall, it is apparent to my mind that ere long we shall see many prolific mines opening up in this long-neglected portion of the county, whose riches will not only give all the comfort a full purse and a happy home can confer on the fortunate adventurers, but, it may be, cause such panic in the fingers as shall compel some of the flippant all-wise mine brokers, who now sit in the *Exchange* at the Lanivet, Roche, and St. Stephen's tin district, to quit, and to seek their fortunes in the distant provinces, or to be satisfied with the small returns of the Exchange, who these fortunate men will be, but suggest that it is the duty of some of the capitalists in the neighbourhood to combine for the development of one of them, as they must think, best mines in the district, and, when that point is settled, let the mine be sunk from 80 to 150 fms. before the company desire returns from tin, and at that depth I am firmly persuaded the outlay would be repaid with compound interest, and the district



## BRITISH MINES.

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30, and the men resumed the driving yesterday morning. Our pond is now quite full of water, and all our machinery is in good working order.

**EAST AGAR.**—F. Fryer, W. Johns, July 1: Dunsford's shaft is down 14 fms. below the 30; we hope against our next setting to be down deep enough for fixing a lift, when we shall at once commence to case and divide the shaft, and then cut a pit and commence to drive at this point. The ground in the 30 west is presenting an improved appearance, and is now similar to the channel of ground we had in the level above before we cut the ore, and, therefore, we look forward for an early improvement. The winze sinking below the 15 is down about 4½ fms.; the 30 is 2 fms. wide, producing rich ore, and has so far opened up tribute ground. The 15 cross-cut is still in the elvan. Nothing of importance has been met with since our last.

**EAST CARN BREA.**—Thos. Glanville, July 6: No. 3 Lode: In the 60, driving east of the cross-course, the lode is producing 2 tons of copper ore per fm. In the 60, west of the cross-course, the lode is producing 4 tons of ore per fathom. In the winze sinking below the 40 the lode is producing 2 tons of ore per fm.—No. 4 Lode: In the 50, west of the cross-cut, the lode is producing 2 tons of ore per fm. In the 30, driving east, the lode is producing 1 ton of ore per fathom. In the 20 east the lode is producing 2 tons of ore per fathom. In the 20 west the lode is producing 2 tons of ore per fathom. In the winze sinking below the 26 fathom level the lode is producing 4 tons of ore per fathom.

**EAST GREAT WORK.**—J. Lean, July 6: The cross-cut at the 10 is driven through the counter lode, which is 3 ft. wide, composed principally of spar and mundle, with stones of copper ore; the men commenced driving north and south on its course to-day; the ground is easy for progress, worth about 30s. per fm. In driving about 12 fathoms north three lodes will be intersected. In driving south about 35 fms. the nearest south lode will be intersected; the whole of these have been productive with the ancients. I expect the north lodes will be all intersected in the ensuing month, unless the ground proves harder than at present. In the deep adit west the men are cross-cutting towards the north lode, not yet intersected.

**EAST GUINIS LAKE AND SOUTH BEDFORD.**—W. G. Gard, July 7: At our usual setting on Saturday last we set the remaining stopes in back of the 36, east of engine-shaft. The stopes now working are as follows:—No. 1, in back of the 46, is producing 3 tons of ore per fathom; No. 2, in back of the 46, is worth 3 tons of ore per fm.; No. 3, east of incline-shaft, in bottom of the 36, 2½ tons; No. 4, in back of the 36, 3 tons; and No. 5, in back of the same level, 5 tons of ore per fm. The other parts of the mine are as last reported.

**EAST JANE.**—J. Secombe, T. Hodge, July 5: We have set the cross-cut to drive west in the 26 fm. level, at 51. 10s. per fathom; the ground is more favourable for driving. The 26 to drive south on the course of the lode, by six men, at 51. 10s. per fathom; the part of the lode being carried is worth about 4 cwt. of lead per fathom, and looks likely for an early improvement. The 26 to drive north on the course of the lode, by two men, at 21. 10s. per fathom; 2 ft. of the lode has been carried, which yielded dressing work during the past month, and has now a promising appearance. To stop the lode south of rise in the back of the 26 fathom level, by six men, at 11. 1s. per fathom, worth 5 cwt. of lead per fathom. To stop the lode north of rise in the back of the 26 fm. level, by four men, at 17s. 6d. per fathom, worth 6 cwt. of lead per fathom. To rise in the back of the 14 north, by two men, at 35s. per fathom; the lode is 2 ft. wide, producing dressing work. The western shaft is down 8 fms. 1 ft. below the 26 fathom level, the ground in which continues very favourable, and of a kindly character for lead. We have had the misfortune to break the gear-wheel of the engine, but hope to get it set right by to-morrow.

**EAST PROVIDENCE.**—T. Uren, Wm. White, July 6: In the 70, south-west from Boorman's shaft, the lode is small, and at present nothing to value. The 60, east of junction, on Bamfield's, the lode is worth 71. per fathom. The stopes in the bottom of the 60 is worth 201. per fathom. We have commenced to sink a winze below the 60, east of cross-cut, on Bamfield's lode, which is worth 251. per fathom. In the 60 west, on Bamfield's lode, we have intersected the Providence lode, and we expect to communicate Wilson's shaft with this point in a few days.

**EAST ROSEWARNE.**—J. James, July 7: To calculate to get the new lift to work in Hallett's shaft this week, and sink early in the 75 east, the lode is 9 inches wide, worth 71. per fathom. There is no lode taken down in the 75 west since last reported; it seems to maintain its value, 101. per fathom. The stopes over this level is in the slide, and the stopes a little disordered by it; we are about to sink a winze below the 65, west of Hallett's, on a lode worth 101. per fathom. There is a good lode in the 65, west of pump-winze, but we are rising in the back of this level against King's shaft, and have not air sufficient to work both places. This will be held and the driving resumed shortly. At King's shaft the lode is 15 inches wide, worth 301. per fathom. In the 55, west of King's, the lode is 1 ft. wide, worth 101. per fathom. The stopes at this level, both east and west of the shaft, are producing their usual quantity of ore.

**EAST SETON.**—W. Thomas, Jan., July 2: The lode in the eastern end is 1 ft. wide, producing rich stones of tin and copper ore—a kindly lode.

**EAST TRESKERRY.**—John Nancarrow, Richd. Knuckey, July 7: The lode in the 12 fm. level is small. Stopes in back worth 51. per fm.; stopes below level worth 151. per fm.; the 12 fm. east is worth 41. per fm. (here the end has recently been driven on the south part of the lode); east stopes in back worth 141. per fm. The east shaft has reached a split of the cross-course, by which the lode is disordered, but it yields good stones of tin. The lode in the winze, 12 to 16 fms. below the 12, is worth 51. per fm. The lode in the east is improved, 15 in. wide, worth 41. per fm.

**EAST WHEAL ELLEN.**—J. G. Gariand, T. Corfield, July 6: In the deep adit end, driving east of Pryor's shaft, we have cut a large stream of water, which has drained the eastern shaft; we shall now be able to sink this shaft when required. No other change of importance has taken place since last report.

**EAST WHEAL FORTUNE.**—J. Curtis, July 6: The adit cross-cut is progressing satisfactorily towards the south lodes. In the old shaft, east on the junction referred to in last report, we have cleared up the old men's workings, and have sunk 4 ft. on the course of the lode, which is 2 ft. wide, with a leader of tin on the south wall, worth, from assays made to date, 87. 2s. per barrow.

**EAST WHEAL GRENVILLE.**—G. R. Rogers, W. Bennett, July 6: The shaftmen have commenced to open both east and west at the 75, and next week they will divide and case the shaft, so as to throw the kibbles to the bottom. There is no change in the 65 east. The lode in the 65 west is from 3 to 4 ft. wide, yielding 7 tons of better quality ore per fm.; in fact, it is a splendid-looking lode. The lode in the 55 west continues to improve in appearance, with a little ore, but not enough to value or save. All the other places are looking the same as you have been advised.

—July 8: Telegram: The 65 west is worth from 6 to 7 tons; better ore—a beautiful lode. The 55 west produces stones of ore—more promising.

**EAST WHEAL LOVELL.**—J. Burgan, July 7: The shaft sinking below the 26 is down nearly 13 fathoms, and worth 12. 4s. per fm., which has improved in appearance. The new shaft below the 26 is going on pretty well. The 20 east, west of new shaft, has improved in the character of the ground. The junction above the 20 is worth quite 1001. per fathom.—South Lode: The shaft sinking below the 20 is down between 5 and 6 fms., in a course of tin worth 1001. per fathom; lode 5 ft. wide. The eastern shaft is still in course of sinking for the purpose of reaching the deepest workings of the old men. The appearance of the mine throughout has improved since my last report.

**EAST WHEAL RUSSELL.**—John Goldsworthy, July 6: Homersham's Shaft: The driving of the 130 fm. level east having reached the point where the cross-cut should be driven north, the driving east being suspended, the men are placed to drive north for the intersection of the ore-bearing part of the lode. The 120 fm. level, east of the cross-cut, is 120 fm. level, west of Maynard's cross-cut, is 4 ft. wide, composed of capel, quartz, iron, and produces a little copper ore. In Barkell's winze, sinking below the 120 fathom level, the ground is a little improved, and better progress is being made. Barkell's rise, in the back of the 120 fm. level, is worth 121. per fathom. Harvey's and Jenkins's stopes in the back of the 120 fm. level, east and west of Doldge's winze, are suspended on tutwork, and set on tribute at 6s. 8d. in 11. In the 45 fm. level east the lode is 3 ft. wide, in a disordered state, producing capel, mundle, and spots of yellow copper ore. The ground in the 88 fm. level cross-cut, driving north-west of Hiltch's engine-shaft, is improved; better progress has been made.

**EAST WHEAL TOLGUS.**—July 6: The lode in the 34, east of John's shaft, is 20 in. wide, consisting of spar, mundle, and kilaas. The cross-cut south in the 34 is still hard for driving.—New Lode: The lode in the adit end, east of the cross-cut, is 2½ ft. wide, composed of spar, mundle, and peach, with spots of copper ore. The lode in the adit level west is 2 ft. wide, consisting of spar, mundle, and peach. The ground in the adit cross-cut is moderately easy for driving.

**EAST WHEAL VOR.**—J. Pollard, July 6: There is no alteration in the engine-shaft since last reported—a beautiful looking lode, and a little deeper I think we shall have a course of tin. In the 60, driving east, the lode is 4 ft. wide, producing a little tin, and letting out a great deal of water. The level above is almost dry. The lode being cut, as soon as a pile is broken I tell you the value of it. In the 60, driving west, the lode is 1 ft. 6 in. wide, of a very kindly appearance, and letting out large streams of water, and producing stamping work. The cross-cut north is a little easier for driving.—Smith's Lode: In the 30, driving east, the lode is 1 ft. 6 in. wide, producing good looking brent, quartz, &c., and a little tin; there is every appearance of a great improvement.—Boundary Shaft, Metal Lode: In the winze sinking below the 62 the lode is 2 ft. wide, very kindly, and producing moderate tin work. In the shaft sinking 120 fathoms east of ditto, the lode is 1 ft. 6 in. wide, composed of brent, quartz, mundle, kilaas, a little tin, but not sufficient to value. The stream-stamps are this day set at work, and the dressing will be resumed at once. All the work is going on satisfactorily.

**FRANK MILLS.**—J. P. Nicholls, John Cornish, July 6: The ground at the engine-shaft sinking below the 100 is without any change, it is still presenting a very favourable appearance, and we are making very fair progress. The west lode, in the 100 north, has rather improved in its general appearance since our last report, having become larger, and yielding fully 12 cwt. of lead ore per fathom. The same lode, in the 100 south, continues to yield a small quantity of lead ore. In the 84 cross-cut west we have not yet intersected any more lode of any importance, but the ground is very congenial. The 40, north from air shaft, is much the same as for some time past; and the same remark will apply to the 45 south, coming back again from the rise in the back of the 60 north. The lode in the wide stopes, in the back of the 60 north, is not looking quite so productive as stated in our last report. The other tributary bargains are without change. The tribute pitches are generally looking well, and yielding their usual quantity of ore. We are still getting on exceedingly well with our dressing for the next sampling; in fact, everything is progressing most satisfactorily.

**FURDON.**—J. Collins, July 5: The end in the 21 west is now driven from the winze a distance of 2 fms. 1 ft., and has intersected a branch of ore worth 41. per fm. This will be set on tribute as soon as the men employed in driving are out of the way. We propose now to drive south along the cross-course, taking down some of the ground on one side, so as not to miss any chances. From present appearances I believe that the mine will be looking better a month hence than it is now. We have 34 tons for sale on Thursday week, the assay of which is 51s.

**GAWTON COPPER.**—G. Rowe, July 2: The principal operations in the old workings are for the time being suspended, in consequence of the inefficiency of ventilation, as is usual at this season of the year, and will no doubt continue to be so until the new shaft is down, and a thorough communication made. The shaftmen will occupy a few days more to accomplish their present contract, after which, being done, we shall immediately commence to open the necessary ground to receive the new pitwork, which consists of a 35-fm. 11-in. planer-lift, also cut pit, and make every department complete for the sinking of the shaft to the required depth with all possible dispatch.

**GLASGOW CARADON.**—W. Taylor, July 8: The 52 west is worth 201. per fm.—a fine looking lode, and likely further to improve. The 52 east. The stopes in the back of this level vary in value from 121. to 201. per fm. We are pushing on the cross-cuts to intersect the different lodes as fast as possible, more especially the 65 towards the counter; at this depth we look for great results in the cutting of this lode.

**GREAT BRIGAN.**—J. Treddinck, July 2: In Highburrow shaft, sinking below the 45, the lode is 9 in. wide, but not to value. No change in the cross-cut driving south at the 33. In the end driving west of Highburrow shaft, at this level, the lode is 2 ft. wide, composed of spar, mundle, and copper ore, of a kindly appearance. The ground in the cross-cut driving north-east from Ennor's shaft, at the 30, is favourable for driving. The lode in the winze sinking below this level, east of Ennor's shaft, is at present disordered; the ground is easy for sinking, and we hope the lode will soon improve. No change in the cross-cut driving south from east boundary shaft. The ground in the eastern shaft is favourable for sinking.

**GREAT NORTH DOWNS.**—J. W. Crase, M. Jenkin, July 2: The ground in Vivian's engine-shaft continues to be hard and spare for sinking. The lode in the 57, west of the

above shaft, is 4 ft. wide, worth 71. per fm. The lode in the stopes in the back of the 57 is worth 81. per fm. The lode in the winze sinking below the 57 is worth 71. per fm. The lode in Jenkins's shaft, sinking below the 57, is unproductive. The lode in the 67 end, driving east of the latter shaft, is 2 ft. wide, improved in appearance and value, at present worth 81. per fm. Fendrave's lode in Rale's shaft, sinking below the 40, looks more promising, and is producing good stones of ore. The ground in the 57 fm. level cross-cut south has improved; the end is now being driven at 71. per fm. We are making good progress in clearing Gundry's shaft below the 40. Sleggan's shaft continues as last reported. King's boundary shaft is now down about 14 fms. below the 60, where we have met with water; the lode in the bottom is worth 251. per fm. We shall at once cut pit and case down shaft for dressing, and drive west with as much dispatch as possible. The lode in the winze west of King's shaft, sinking below the 67, for the 5 ft. that are being carried is worth 151. per fathom. The lode in the 57 end, driving west of King's shaft, is 4 ft. wide, worth 61. per fm. No change in the 50 cross-cut north since our last report. We have erected a horse-whim on South Wheel Hawk shaft, and hope to finish casing, dividing, and putting footway down to the 33 in the coming week.

**GREAT RETALLACK.**—W. H. Reynolds, July 5: There is no change since my last report. The ground continues favourable for driving, and we expect to hole the adit to No. 6 shaft in a few days.

**GREAT SOUTH CHIVERTON.**—John George, July 5: We have to-day cut a very large and promising lode 2 ft. wide, which we are now sinking on the adit, but, it being only just discovered, we can hardly tell its bearing yet. We have pulled up large quantities of mundle, flookan, gossan, &c.; it is from 4 to 6 ft. wide, and carrying a beautiful flookan, replete with particles of mundle; indeed, a more promising lode cannot be seen. I will report more fully on this discovery shortly. We hope to communicate to this shaft this week.

—J. Nancarrow, John George, July 7: The south shaft, sunk in the adit, is 4½ fms. deep, in the bottom of which we have a fine looking lode, which appears to be from 3 ft. to 4 ft. wide, composed of flookan, mundle, and friable quartz, and yields good stones of lead, mixed with copper; its direction is not yet ascertained, nor can we open further on it to advantage till we have communicated with the adit end, which will take a week or ten days. Here we have got out of the quarry ground into a stratum highly congenial for lead. This is an important discovery, as the lode is likely in every way to turn out well. We have in the past month driven the adit 30 fms., besides sinking several shafts and opening on the lodes. The quarry opens well. The further this sett is explored the more likely it is to become very valuable.

**GREAT SOUTH TOLGUS.**—J. Daw, July 6: In the 154, east of cross-cut, on south part, the lode is 3½ ft. wide, producing 3 tons of copper ore per fm. In the 154, west of cross-cut, the lode is 2 ft. wide, producing 1½ ton of ore per fm.; this is on the part first cut. In the 154, west of Lyle's shaft, the lode is 4 ft. wide, worth 301. per fm. for tin. In the 155 west of the lode is 2 ft. wide, composed of spar and peach, with stones of copper ore. In the 100, east of No. 1's shaft, the lode is 1½ ft. wide, producing good stones of copper ore, and is promising for an improvement.

**GREAT WHEAL BUSY.**—J. Edwards, J. Fetherick, J. Treddinck, July 2: There is no change in Harvey's engine-shaft, or in the 140 east and west. The lode in Fielding's shaft, sinking below the 130, is 7½ ft. wide, worth 121. per fm. for copper and tin. The lode in Offord's shaft, sinking below the 130, is split, but is yielding a little tin and copper ore. The lode in the winze sinking below the 130 fm. level, 12 fathoms east of Offord's shaft, is worth 501. per fathom for tin and copper. The lode in the 130, east of Offord's, and west of Fielding's shaft, is producing a little tin, but not to value. Nos. 1 and 2 stopes in back of the 130, east of Offord's, are worth respectively 121. and 251. per fathom for copper and tin. The lode in the 130, east of Mathew's shaft, has improved in appearance, but not sufficient to value. The lode in Mathew's shaft, sinking below the 110, is 18 in. wide, producing a little ore, but not to value. The lode in the 70, east of mid shaft, is worth about 101. per fm.

**GRILLS WHEAL FLORENCE.**—E. Rogers, Edmund Rogers, July 5: At the deep adit we have fixed penthouse, cut pit, &c., and commenced to sink below this level by eight men, at 41. 10s. per fm. In cross-cutting north at the adit level there is no alteration; present price for driving 21. 10s. per fm. At the 19 we have cut the north part of the lode; the ground is hard; price for driving 41. 10s. per fm., but we expect the main part of the lode to be of a better quality. At surface the engineers have got the job up in its place, and the other work is progressing satisfactorily.

**GREAT WHEAL GRILLS.**—E. Rogers, J. Pope, July 7: Mitchell's Lode: The adit end is driving west of Mitchell's shaft, by six men, at 11. 10s. per fathom; the lode is 2 ft. wide, worth 41. per fathom.—Stevens's Lode: The 27 fm. level, driving west of pump shaft, by two men, at 31. per fathom; the lode is 18 inches wide, worth 31. 10s. per fathom. The 15 fm. level is driving west of pump shaft, by two men, at 11. 2s. 6d. per fathom; the lode is 2 ft. wide, worth 11. 10s. per fathom. Laity's shaft is down 10 fms. from surface; the men are now engaged clearing the same, in order to commence sinking; the lode in this shaft is worth 41. per fathom.

**GURLEY'S Lode.**—J. Curtis, July 6: In the 50, east of cross-cut, on Wheal Fox lode, driving by four men, at 51. 6s. per fathom, the lode is 2 feet wide, of a very promising nature, yielding saving work for the stamps, and improving as we drive. In the 40 east, driving by four men, at 41. 10s. per fathom; the lode is 2 feet wide, composed of quartz, tin, and copper ore. The 30 east driving by six men, at 51. 6s. per fathom, has for the last 10 fathoms been passing through a good lode. In the present end the lode is 2½ ft. wide, worth 61. per fathom, and improving. Behind this end we have two stopes working by 10 men, at 21. 12s. 6d. per fathom. Radford's shaft, which is now communicated and in good working order to this level, has ventilated and opened a good piece of tin ground, which our returns will be increased.

**GWYDYR Lode.**—J. Curtis, July 6: No lode taken down in the stopes in the back of Gwydyr this week. In the gossan end the lode is looking more kindly than it has been, and is now in its proper course; it is about 6 in. wide, of spar, mundle, and blende, but not enough of the latter to save. We have not dressed any ore this month, as one of our stopemen is sick, and the dresser is in his place.

**HALLEBEAGLE.**—J. Edwards, E. Richards, July 4: We have cleared the 36, on the south lode, from Stone's to the eastern shaft, which is about 60 fathoms; we purpose sinking the eastern shaft below the 36, on Wheal Rose, or south lode, at once; the lode in the bottom of this shaft is 1 ft. wide, at present disordered by a slide, but will produce good stones of copper ore. We also purpose sinking a winze in the bottom of the said level, 30 fms. east of Stone's shaft, to prove the lode under the slide, which, no doubt, will be found productive of copper ore in 2 or 3 fms. sinking. We have three pitches working on this lode in the 36, varying in tribute from 5s. to 13s. 4d. in 11. We shall commence to clear Stone's shaft below the 36, on the same level, in the course of a day or two. The shaft is now dry on the north lode to the 40; we shall resume sinking the same in the course of a few days, and shall also commence to clear the 40, west of the said shaft, at once, so as to commence operations in the bottom of the level, where the lode is rich for copper ore. The tribute pitches on this lode, in the bottom of the 36, are turning out to our expectation. The old engine-shaft is now cleared 16 fms. below the deep level. We have commenced to sink a shaft 50 fms. west of old engine-shaft, close to Wheal Rose eastern boundary. Looking at the productive lodes in the eastern part of Wheal Rose, and within a short distance of our boundary, we consider the clearing up of this shaft to be a good speculation. Looking at the general prospects of the mine, we strongly recommend the immediate erection of a pumping-engine, not less than a 60-in. cylinder, the same to be erected on the new shaft, which is now dry 39 fms. below the deep adit. We purpose building a carpenter and smith's shop near the new steam-whim house, and shall put the steam-whim to work in a fortnight from this time. We calculate to sample in August from 50 to 100 tons of good copper ore.

**HARWOOD.**—J. Race, July 1: At our setting on Monday the lode at Bear Head was set at 2 men, at 36s. per fm. The lode in the vein was set at two men, at 42s. per fm.; this is poor. Stopes No. 1 in the vein is worth 1 ton of ore per fm.; set to two men, at 36s. per fm. Stopes No. 2 is worth 8 cwt. of ore per fm.; set to two men, at 36s. per fm. Trough level is set at 65s. per fm.; the beds are dipping in this end to the north; I think we are near a vein.

**HAVAN.**—G. Jones, July 5: The 10 fm. level east is in a strong lode, composed of carbonate of lime, with a little copper and blende, and worth 1 ton of lead ore per fm. We have commenced stoping east in back of the 10 fm. level, where the lode is fully worth 1½ ton of lead ore per fm. The stopes west of ditto is worth 1 ton per fm. No change in the 50 tons of ore for sale on July 5.

**HAWKMOOR.**—J. Richards, July 5: No. 3 lode in the adit level, driving west, is small, composed of quartz, capel, and mundle. In the stopes in the back of this level the lode is from 2 to 3 ft. wide, of quartz, peach, capel, and good work for tin ore.

**KELLY BRAY.**—G. Rowe, July 8: The lode in the 70 east is 18 in. wide, producing quartz, peach, and a little mundle, with occasional spots of ore. The ground in the 60 cross-cut north is becoming more mineralised, and several small branches, containing good stones of ore, have been met with. Rapid progress is being made in cutting trip pit and laying tramroad at the 40 east, which we hope to accomplish in a few days. The lode in the 60, east of the 40, is 2 ft. wide, composed of quartz, capel, and mundle, and worth 2 tons of good quality ore per fm.; but the Holmbush water is risen above the back of the 45, which has cut off the former communication, rendering the ventilation very defective. We are making the best of this fine weather in shodding and opening the north lode at surface towards the hill.

**LADY BERTIA.**—Capt. Harper and Metherell, July 7: Since our last report no very material change has taken place in the appearance of the lode in any part of the mine. In the 63, east of shaft, the lode is 1½ ft. wide, carrying capel, mundle, quartz, and peach, spotted with ore. The lode in the 53 west is 4 ft. wide, composed of quartz, mundle, peach, and ore, worth 1 ton of lead ore per fm. In the 41 east the lode is 2 ft. wide, composed of quartz, mundle, peach, and occasional stones of ore. The lode in the stopes in the bottom of the 41 west is about 3 ft. wide, composed of ore, mundle, and quartz, worth of the former 4 tons or 121. per fathom. In the 30 east the lode is small, carrying regular walls, composed of flookan, mundle, and peach. In the cross-cut, driving north from the 10 fm. level east, the ground is slightly changing, being mixed with mundle. The sinking of the new eastern shaft below the 30 east is progressing as fast as we can. The tribute department continues to yield the same usual.

**LANIVET.**—J. Tregay, July 2: The lode in Outon's engine-shaft will produce good stones of tin. The lode in the bottom of Petrie's engine-shaft is producing good stones of tin, and having only just commenced I can say but little of this point at present. We shall get on with the stamps as fast as possible.

**LONG RAKE.**—F. Evans, July 6: In the engine-shaft, sinking below the 80, the lode is large and promising, producing 15 cwt. of lead ore per fathom, and opening good tribute ground. The lode in the 80 is getting larger, it is also easy to drive, and occasionally producing excellent work for lead; we look for an early improvement there. The 70 has varied in produce since last report, at times it has been worth over 1 ton per fathom, in easy ground, and is at present a very promising level for lead ore. The 60 is worth 15 cwt. per fathom, driving in a large lode that will be workable on tribute, at about 51. per ton. We shall sample 30 tons on Tuesday next, and looking at the mine generally, we are improving in the various levels and shafts.

**MAUDLIN.**—J. Tregay, July 2: Old Mine: In the 70 west we have got the north wall, and commenced driving west on the north part of the lode, which is principally mundle, intermixed with yellow copper ore.—Coombe: The ground is still favourable for driving; no lode yet intersected.

**MERLLYN.**—W. Sandoe, July 6: No change worthy of notice has taken place in this mine since my report for the meeting of last week. The end going west on the new lode seems very kindly, and will produce 6 cwt. of lead ore per fm. I have put a pair of men to drive through the north and south lode, to try and trace the new lode going eastward; but having only just commenced I can say but little of this point at present. In the winze sinking below the 20, on the north and south lode, we have a little lead coming in the bottom to-day, and a very kindly lode. We have drawn out the water from the whim-shaft, and are now busily engaged repairing the 30, which I hope to complete in a few days, when we shall resume the driving north at once. Everything is progressing satisfactorily at present, and the mine, on the whole, looks a little better. We shall send a small parcel of ore next week.

**MINERA UNION.**—W. T. Harris, July 7: Brabner's Shaft: The 80 yard level, driving on the footwall side of the lode, is now far enough to commence a rise against Jones's winze, which is being done, and the haulage we meet with good stones of lead. A rise is being commenced in this level, the haulage from the bottom to the top is being improved. The stopes north and south of No. 2 winze are worth on an average about 10 cwt. of lead per fm. The pitch in bottom of this level is worth 1 ton of lead per fm.—William's Shaft: The rise in back of the 40 yard level, on east lode, is worth 8 cwt. lead per fm., in very promising ground. The pitch in back of this level is the same as last reported.

**MOLLAND.**—T. Bennetts, July 6: The lode in the 62 east is 1½ foot wide, yielding good stones of grey ore occasionally; the ground, on the whole, is easier for driving than

last week; the lode in the rise in back of this level is 4 ft. wide, producing good stones of grey ore. The stopes in back of the 43 east are producing 1½ ton per fm. The lode in back of the north part of the lode in the 33 east is producing 1 ton of ore per fm. We have commenced repairing this level east of our present stopes. The last of our present ore will, I expect, be taken to Barnstaple by Saturday next.

**NANGILES.**—J. Rowe, July 5: The engine-shaft is sunk 9 fms. 4 ft. 6 in. below the 96; we have 7 ft. 6 in. more to sink before we commence cutting pit and driving down the skip-road; this must be done before we can drive the cross-cut south to the level of the skip-road. We have a promising branch of ore, 3 to 4 in. wide, in the north part of our shaft, which is perpendicular, and increasing in size, as we sink, we think will improve the lode, getting near the south part, which, from its present dip, it will do in 3 fathoms. We have commenced sinking a winze about 4 fms. east of the shaft, the lode in the winze is 4 ft. 6 in. wide, worth 301. per fm. Having some water, we are uncertain how deep we shall be able to sink here. We are still driving the cross-cut north at the 96 under Bread and Cheese winze; we are under the perpendicular of the winze. We shall drive a little further before we rise against the perpendicular of the some branches in this cross-cut, but they are poor. We have six men sinking the winze below the 86; down 5 fms.; lode worth 81. per fm. The stopes east of this winze, in the tin stopes over the 86 are worth 151. per fm.

**NANTY.**—July 5: The lode in the railway level, north of boundary, is 4 ft. wide, producing good stones of tin. The lode in the rise over this level, 40 fms. north of boundary, is 4 ft. wide, yielding 15 cwt. of lead ore per fm. The object of putting this rise up is to prove the high ground, and to communicate with the shallow adit level. The three stopes over the roadway level will yield on an average 11 cwt. of lead ore per fm. In the 10 fm. stopes over this level, on the western branch of the lode, will yield about 13 cwt. of lead ore per fm. In the winze in bottom of the 10, 140 fms. north of boundary, the lode is 4 ft. wide, producing good saving work. The lode in the deep adit level, north of boundary, is 4 ft. wide, showing good spots of ore at times, but not regular, and will yield out a large quantity of water. The stopes above this level will yield about 11 cwt. of lead ore per fm. The lode in the drift going south of rise, over the deep adit level, 50 fms. from the entrance, is 3 ft. 8 in. wide, yielding saving work. We are going on well in cutting the foundation for the engine, and the dressing, &c., goes on regularly. We sampled yesterday 90 tons of ore.

**NETHER HEARTH.**—W. Vipond, July 2: The end of the level is extremely hard, the beds are rising more as we approach the intersection of veins just below us. The men are making 81. per fm. for driving. I do not see we shall have the ground easier until we cut the next vein. There is no change in the drift from the old shaft.

**NEW CHIVERTON.**—J. Juleff, Jan., J. Trewthick, June 30: The engine-shaft is now 4½ fms. below the 30, and sinking in a good channel of light blue kilaas, which we think looks very congenial for the production of silver-lead ore at the deeper levels. The pitwork is now in good order for deepening the mine, and the engine doing its work well. The 30 is driving 10 fms. east of the eastern shaft, on the south lode; the lode in the end is now 3½ ft. wide, composed of spar, mundle, and stones of lead. The stopes in back of the 20, east of the eastern shaft, are worth 81. per fathom for lead and blende. There are two men clearing the 20, west of engine-shaft cross-cut on the south lode, and we hope to see the end quickly, where it is said there was a very promising lode lost by the late workers. The 20, on the north lode, is driven 12 fms. east of the eastern shaft cross-cut; in this end we have had some good lead work for dressing; we now purpose putting a rise in the back of this level to meet a winze sinking below the 10, which is down 3 fms. In a lode worth 201. per fm.; we hope and believe this rise and winze will open up a valuable piece of land ground. We are glad to say the mine is now put in working order, having the shafts properly secured, with whims erected for drawing the stuff from the bottom levels, as well as the dressing-floors being prepared, and have commenced to get a parcel of lead and blende ore for the market.

**NEW CROW HILL.**—Wm. Trelease, July 5: The 55 east is much as last reported, sprigged with lead throughout the whole width of the end; the lode is about 2 ft. wide, and what we call the country on either side is also thickly impregnated with lead, carrying also here and there strings of solid ore. The men employed here have not done a great deal in the end during the past week, as I have been obliged to remove them back to assist about the winze sinking below the 55, so as to get down out of the way as much as possible, and to redress the tramroad over the end, which they are obliged to take up, in order to get in some heavy timber round the winze, to enable us to continue the driving thereof. The lode in the winze is 6 ft. wide, and is still of an excellent promising character, composed of flookan, quartz, jack, &c., together with fine laminae of lead ore, showing more lead than we have hitherto seen. No. 2 stopes, in the back of the 55, is worth 2 cwt. of ore per fathom; No. 3, 4 cwt. per fathom; and No. 4, 7 cwt. per fathom.—Loulis's Shaft: We are getting on here as fast as we can with the lode, towards the engine-shaft, and have now about fifteen hands employed about it.

**NEW ROSEWARNE.**—E. George, W. Mitchell, July 6: The lode in the 74, west of Phillips's shaft, is 1 ft. wide, composed of spar, kilaas, and iron. The lode in the 74, east of Bickford's, is 2 ft. wide, producing a little tin and copper, but not to value. The lode in the same level, driving east, has improved for tin since our last report, worth 151. per fm. The lode in the 47, west of Bickford's, is 2 ft. wide, worth 101. per fathom; the lode in this end looks likely to improve for copper. The stopes in back of the 67 west is worth 101. per fm. The lode in the 58, west of Bickford's, is 3 ft. wide, producing a little tin, but not to value. The stopes in bottom of the 58, east of Bickford's, is worth 101. per fm. The stopes in bottom of the



down in the 80 east since last report. Wilton's, or eastern stop, in the back of the 50, will yield 8 tons of ore to the fathom. Pearson's, or western stop, in the back of the 50, will yield 8 tons of ore to the fathom. The western, or Northern's winze, in the bottom of the 50, composed to look well, and will yield for its length (9) 9 tons of ore to the fathom. We have not yet taken down any ore in the rise in the back of the 50, No alteration in any of the tribute pitches.

**PRINCE OF WALES.**—William Gifford, July 5: We are pressing on with the 40 cross-cut south, and making fair progress, considering the hard chert we are driving through. The 40 cross-cut, which is still small and unproductive for tin. Watson's shaft, on Drake Lick, is progressing very favourably, and I hope to meet with the lode this month.

**BOARING WATER.**—Capt. Thomas, July 5: Gillman's shaft is sinking as fast as the nature of the work will admit; the ground is of the same character as last reported. In the cross-cut, ground is very much disturbed, but at the same time of a very kindly appearance, and highly mineralised. I informed you last week of the chamber adit level appearance, and making fair progress, considering the hard chert we are driving through. The 40 cross-cut, which is still small and unproductive for tin. Watson's shaft, on Drake Lick, is progressing very favourably, and I hope to meet with the lode this month.

**ROSEBURY CONSOLS.**—T. Uren, July 6: There is no material alteration in the mine during the past week. The 50 and 60 fms. levels are much the same as when reported on for the general meeting.

**ROSEBURY UNITED.**—T. Richards, July 7: The engine-shaft is sunk 7 fathoms below the 40; lode 2 feet wide, with stones of copper ore. The boundary shaft, sinking below the 10, is daily improving in appearance. Other two work without change.

**SEGLENAS.**—F. Redcliffe, July 5: The lode in the winze is answering well to the opinion expressed in my last; it is much more settled, and is now yielding good stones of lead ore. I have again set the sinking of the winze to four men, at 47. per fm., as before, for the month. I have also set the sinking of the shaft to six men, at 111. per fm., as before, for the month. This being done, we shall then be at our proposed depth for driving a cross-cut to the lode, which shall be got on with haste. Last call of 14. per share may 18. due June 4, making 51. per share called up.

**SILVER VEIN.**—E. Burn, July 7: The pump-shaft has been sunk 3 ft. 6 in. in the past fortnight. During the past week the summen have been engaged putting in new bed-lin in the winze-shaft, which delayed us from sinking for two or three days. In the 50 north the lode carried in the end is 3 feet wide, worth 1½ ton of fahler per fathom. The lode in the 50 east is 1 ft. 6 in. wide, composed principally of quartz, containing a little lead, jack, and spots of copper. The lode at present is considerably smaller than it has been; it appears to be in an unsettled state, in consequence of a cross-branch of quartz which came in from the north. A quantity of water continues to flow through the lode. In the 40 north the lode has improved, at present producing stones of ore, and looking more kindly for making ore; the stopes in the back of this level is worth 1½ ton of fahler per fathom; at present stoping at 50s. per fathom. All the tribute pitches in this level are the same as for the past fortnight. Fryor's pitch at the 30 is worth 181. per fathom. No other change.

**SORTIDGE CONSOLS.**—R. Jackson, July 7: In White's cross-cut north, in the 86, the ground is hard for driving, and slow progress has been made. In Mayne's cross-cut south, in the 50, the ground is favourable for driving, and good progress has been made. To the 40, east of John's cross-cut, on No. 1 south lode, the lode is 2 feet wide, yielding good stones of ore, and looking very promising. In the 30, west of Lawry's cross-cut, on No. 1 south lode, the lode is 2½ feet wide, composed of spar, capel, gossan, and spots of copper ore. In the deep adit level the ground is good for driving, and good progress has been made. There is no change to notice in any other part of the mine.

**SOUTH CARADON WHEAL HOOPER.**—W. C. Cock, July 2: Since my last advice we have been driving west on the course of the lode cut in the 54 cross-cut south on No. 1, which has fallen off in the yield of copper ore, the leader part having become soft again, as from the nature of the ground, and the flowing of the water, the source of which appears to be still ahead, I am of opinion that there is either another lode or a part of the same yet before us. The western end will be resumed as soon as we can conveniently do so. We have broken some good ore stuff from this lode; it has every appearance of belonging to a large bunch of ore. We have not yet opened on this lode in the eastern side of the cross-cut, and have a good branch of ore standing there. The ends east and west on the other new lode are being driven by four men in each place; the lode produces occasional stones of copper ore, but not to value. In order to distinguish more readily one from the other of these lodes, the first cut will in future be known as No. 1 south lode, and the second as No. 2 south lode.

**SOUTH CARN BREA.**—I. Richards, July 6: Flat-roof shaft: In the 108 east the lode is 4 ft. wide, composed of capel, peach, munde, and tin, worth 51. per fathom. A winze (Bond's) in bottom of the 108 east is being sunk, the lode in which is 4½ ft. wide, worth 107. per fm. The lode in the 108 west is 3½ ft. wide, composed of capel, peach, quartz, and a little tin ore. In the 108, west of William's cross-cut, on No. 2 north lode, the lode is 3½ ft. wide, unproductive. The ground at William's cross-cut, in the 108, continues hard. The lode in the 98 east is 5 ft. wide, and consists of capel, quartz, peach, munde, and a little of both tin and copper ore. In Richard's winze, in bottom of the 98, on the north part of the lode, the lode is unproductive. The lode in the 40 west is 3 ft. wide, composed of capel, quartz, prlan, and a little tin ore. The lode in the 30 west is 2½ ft. wide, and consists of quartz, prlan, flookan, and a small portion of tin ore. New shaft: In Bray's cross-cut north, in the 88, the ground continues much the same as for some time past. The lode in the 88 east, and east of Bray's cross-cut—the part carrying is 4½ ft. wide, composed of capel, peach, munde, a little tin, and occasionally stones of copper ore.

**SOUTH GRENVILLE.**—Edward Chegwinn, July 5: In the adit end, driving east and west of cross-cut, on the north lode: the lode is about 9 inches wide, producing stones of munde and spots of ore, set to drive by four men, at 27. 5s. per fathom.

**SOUTH DOLGOATH AND CARNARTHEN CONSOLS.**—W. Roberts, July 5: The following bargains have been made on Friday last:—The 70 cross-cut to drive north, by six men, at 67. per fm. The 36 to drive east on the canter, by two men, at 117. per fm.; in this end the lode is 2 feet wide, chiefly spar, and occasional stones of ore. The 24 east, by two men, at 107. per fm. In the 24 west there are two men employed securing the ground driven through last month.

**SOUTH GORLAND.**—J. S. Phillips, July 2: The 40 fathom level west is still being driven at the month's price of 97. per fm., in a very promising lode for copper ore, but which has been very compact, and the water less for several fathoms, consequently its water and mineral channels are still before breast, on attaining which I have little doubts of opening out paying sections of this interestingly strong lode in connection with the large elvan course crossed some distance westward. To accomplish this exploration with greater economy and facility the shaft is being risen from the 40 fathom level near the end, to hole with the west winze-shaft, that has been sunk from above, the rising price being 121., and sinking 127. per fm., with the option of either greater speed or convenience, as the water becomes more or less troublesome in rising or sinking.

**SOUTH GRILLAS.**—J. Richards, July 7: The new north lode is improving in going winze, producing good stones of copper ore, and my opinion is it will prove to be a good thing, and that with a small east; it is highly spoken of here by all who have seen it. As I have before said, there has not been such a discovery in this neighbourhood so close to the surface, and entirely new for a long while, and were it in the hands of some parties it would at least be raised at present at 5000!

**SOUTH HERODSFOOT.**—R. Goldsworthy, July 5: The engine-shaft is 47 fathoms 4 ft. under the adit level, or within 2 ft. of the 48. The ground for the last 9 ft. in sinking has been hard, but it is improving again. I have set the shaft to nine men, at 277. per fathom; I would recommend the sinking of the shaft being continued as far as possible with the present lift before driving to cut the lode, as I believe we shall find the lode more productive if cut at a greater depth. The engine and all the machinery are in good order.

**SOUTH WHEAL GRENVILLE.**—G. R. Odgers, William Bennetts, July 2: There is no change either in the adit west or in the cross-cut driving south since our advice of Saturday last.

**ST. DAVID'S (Gold).**—Capt. Henry, July 8: I have just arrived on the mine, and am very glad indeed to inform you of a great improvement that has taken place in the size and character of the lode, and feel assured that it will pay well for working. I will send a more lengthened report in a day or two.

**ST. JES WHEAL ALLEN.**—J. Nancarrow, J. Bryant, July 6: The winze below the 10 east is worth 31. per fm. We have now reached the lode in the 20 west, but cannot yet report as to its size; it has a very promising appearance, and yields rich stones of tin. The 20 east is worth 41. per fm. The rise in the above level is worth 47. per fm.; this will be communicated with the winze below the 10 this month. The winze below this level is worth 37. per fm.; the stopes below this level is worth 37. per fathom. The stopes in back of the 30 is worth 57. per fm. The lode in the 40 east is for the present small. The 40 west is spare for driving. Giesler's carbons is worth 67. per fathom. The stopes at Charles Frederick's is worth 57. per fm.

**ST. JUST CONSOLS.**—Wm. Williams, July 5: Since my last report we have been stopping the bottom of the 10, east of the Guide shaft. I expect in the course of next week to get this stop into the tin ground; we have broken good stones of tin in the stopes. We have also got to in the shallow adit, 9 fathoms east of the tin ground below; this looks well. We are getting on well in sinking Casley's engine-shaft.

**ST. JUST UNITED.**—John Carthew, July 6: Our setting on Saturday last was most satisfactory. We set five ends to 10 men, the value of the tin more than paying the cost of driving. The stopes set to 26 men, at a cost of 1167. 17s., will yield, according to present appearances, 2771. 10s. of tin. A winze to sink 3 fathoms for 97. worth 157. Other ends and stopes are producing tin which will pay. On tribute we have 50 pitches, set to 120 men, at an average of 13s. 1d. in 11. Our deep levels are looking very well.

**TIN HILL.**—Wm. H. Wilcock, J. Martin, July 6: Since I wrote you last week we have sunk a new shaft on No. 2 lode, to ventilate the level; we have now good air both for the tributers and workmen, and are glad to tell you the lodes are looking well, and the eastern level has much improved. I can safely say we have seven first-rate lodes, in a beautiful country of ground; and the tribute pitches are looking well. The sawyers are very busy in cutting timber for the engine-house. We are getting on first-rate with all our works.

**TRELAUNY.**—Richard Pryor, Thomas Grenfell, July 2: Smith's engine-shaft is down 11½ fms. below the 182, and we have set the same to-day to nine men, for 5 fms. certain, to cut sufficient ground for plunger-lift, at 307. per fm. We have cut the floor

of spar in the bottom of the shaft, which has drained the lode for 40 fathoms in length. This looks promising for the next level. In the 182, south of Smith's shaft, the lode is 3 feet wide, with a promising appearance, and worth 67. per fathom. We have to-day set the winze to communicate with the above level in the 182 north; the lode is worth 57. per fm. The lode in the 172, north of Chippendale's shaft, is worth 47. 10s. per fm. In the 55, north of Chippendale's shaft, the lode is worth 67. per fm. In the 162, at Trellawny's shaft, we are driving by the side of the lode. In the 132, north of Trellawny's shaft, the lode is worth 87. per fm. We set our usual number of tribute pitches and tatwork bargains, with the pay, all of which went off satisfactorily. We sold on Saturday last (completed) 61 tons of lead, purchased Trella, for 257. 7s. 6d. per ton, the best price since the mine has been working; this looks well for the bottom level; and 44 tons to Messrs. Phillips and Darlington, at 127. 14s. per ton, which will complete the samplings for the quarter; and we shall also sample, at our usual time, about 50 tons of crop lead.

**TRELOWETH.**—J. Richards, July 7: There is no alteration in the lode in the engine-shaft, sinking below the 154 fathom level. The ground in the 154 east is a little easier for driving; the lode contains stones of ore in the end. The pump-winze sinking below the 144 fm. level, is worth 407. per fathom for copper ore; the winze is under the level of 5 fms. 5 ft. The 144 east, east of the pump-winze, contains stones of ore only. The 134 east, east of the pump-winze, is worth 51. per fathom. The 124 east is idle; the men are put to rise above the level, where the lode is worth 107. per fathom. The 110 east is not yet far enough to cut the run of ore ground. The 134 east west has a kindly appearance, and ground easier than for the past month. Nothing else new.

**TRENCROM.**—William Arthur, Henry Woolcock, June 7: The lode in the 90, west of Giesler's engine-shaft, is 1 ft. wide, worth 27. 10s. per fm. The lode in the 110, east of Hollow's shaft, is 10 in. wide, with occasional stones of tin. The lode in the 100, east of Hollow's, is 1 ft. wide, worth 37. per fathom. The lode in the 90, east of Hollow's, is 18 in. wide, worth 51. per fm. The lode in the 80, east of Hollow's, is 1 ft. wide, worth 27. 10s. per fm. The lode in the 70, east of Hollow's, is 14 in. wide, worth 27. 10s. per fm. The lode in the 60, east of Hollow's, is 15 in. wide, worth 47. per fm. The lode in the 50, east of Hollow's, is 16 in. wide, worth 57. per fm. The lode in the 40, east of Hollow's, is producing a little tin. There is no change in the 60, east and west of flat-roof shaft, since last report.

**TREVEREN WHEAL ROSE.**—J. Middleton, W. Billing, July 7: We have put in the frame set, and are making preparations for sinking. We hope to be able to sink 3 or 4 fms. before the engine is ready to work.

**TREVENEN AND TREMENEHER.**—J. Medlen, W. Tippet, C. George, July 6: We have just commenced driving the 160 east and west of Trevenen engine-shaft; the lode at these points is worth 107. per fm. The 160, going west of the above shaft, yields a little tin, but not sufficient to value. No. 1 stopes, in this level, is worth 77. per fm.; No. 2, 67. per fm. The 150, going east of new shaft, is worth 107. per fm.; this level, driving west, is worth 67. per fm. No. 1 stopes, in this level, is worth 67. per fathom; No. 2, 77. per fm. The stopes in the 140, west of new shaft, is worth 57. per fm. The stopes in this level, east of old shaft, is worth 77. per fm. The winze sinking below this level is worth 67. per fm. The 40, east of old shaft, is poor; this remark will apply to the 70, east of quarry shaft. The 110, east of old shaft, will still pay for clearing. There is no change in the tribute department since the last report.

**TREWEATHA.**—Thomas Foote, John Scobie, July 5: The lode in the 40 south is very large, being 7 feet wide, and principally composed of quartz, with a little lead, but not to value. From the appearance of the lode it will soon become smaller, when a change for the better may be expected. The stopes in the back of this level produce 3 to 5 cwt. of lead per fathom. In the 40 north the lode is 2½ feet wide, composed of quartz and flookan, and producing saving work for lead. The two stopes in the back of this level each produce 6 cwt. of lead per fathom. In the 30 south we have cut through the capels of the lode, about 2½ fathoms behind the end, where it is 6 feet wide, but at present poor. We shall continue to drive by the side of the lode for a few fathoms before we cut into the lode again. There are two stopes in the back of this level, worth 5 and 7 cwt. of lead per fm. We are progressing favourably with the jigging-machines, &c., and dressing, and hope to sample 50 tons of ore at the end of this month. The water is still wet, and the engine working well.

**TRUMPET UNITED.**—G. R. Odgers, July 2: Setting Report: The 60 to drive west, by six men, at 57. 10s. per fm.; lode from 8 to 10 in. wide, and producing good work for tin, worth 67. per fm.; this end is letting out a quantity of water, and which has drained the 50 for 24 fms. in advance of this end; this we think is a very pleasing feature. The 50 west, to four men, at 107. per fm.; lode 8 in. wide, and worth 97. per fm. The 15 west, to four men, at 107. per fathom; lode small, but producing good stones of tin. The stopes below the 15, east of new shaft, to two men, at 67. 15s. per fm.; lode worth 67. per fathom. The new shaft to sink below the 15, by four men, at 107. per fm.; lode worth 77. per fathom.

**TORREY HEMATITE IRON.**—S. Paull, July 6: The appearance of the mine has gradually improved, the ore in two of the stopes being more concentrated, and showing every appearance of a continuation. We shall raise and send off the mine this week 300 tons of ore, of excellent quality.

**TYNE HEAD.**—W. M. Mutton, July 2: The level driving through the backbone is still very hard, with more sulphur.

**VALE OF TOWY.**—A. Waters, T. Harvey, July 5: No change of note in the 124, north of Clay's engine, since our last; lode still large, and yielding stones of lead and good work for blende. In same level, south of shaft, the lode is 18 in. wide, composed principally of quartz, but without ore to value. In the 110, south of Clay's, the lode is worth 2 tons per fm. The 110, north and south of Field's flat-roof shaft, are together worth 6 tons of rich blende per fm. Little has been done at either of these points since our last, the men being engaged putting down skip-road and cutting plat. The skip works exceedingly well, and we shall nearly finish cutting the 110 plat by the end of the current week. The 100, south of Field's, is going forth in a productive lode. Tributes: Beckery's pitch in the 124, south of Clay's, is worth 5 tons of blende per fm. Smith's pitch in the 110, adjoining Clay's shaft, is worth 1½ ton per fm. Lewis's pitch in the same level, south of cross-course, is worth 1 ton per fm. James's pitch in said level, south of Lewis's winze, is worth 2 tons per fathom. Williams's pitch in the 110, south of Field's, is worth 3 tons per fm. Jones's pitch in the 100, north of the latter shaft, is worth 1 ton per fm. Barty's pitch in the same level, south of Vennell's boundary, is worth 1 ton per fm. Barty's pitches as usual. We have been very short of water for dressing purposes, and are now full of stuff on hand. We purpose, next Tuesday, to sample blende and lead ore, and, if possible, to haul ship cargo of barytes. We are putting in piece (five new rings) of tubing in one of the boilers attached to our pumping-engine.

**WELSH (Gold).**—J. Nancarrow, July 4: Our operations here in the past week have been in the mining department confined to six men stoping at the top of the winze at Cefn Coch, and four men in the adit level. In the upper stopes we have occasionally seen a little visible gold, but not in large deposits. We have had some from to-day, and we hope it may continue. We are also stoping at Berthwyd on a very fine quartz lode of from 3 to 4 ft. wide, and from where we got last Monday a nice little nest of gold, specimens of which Mr. Dean took with him to London, but he has not yet sent some since. Two men were employed in the large vein cropping out in the road just beyond the farm-house. The quartz has a good appearance, but no visible gold to be seen. This comprises our present mining operations, but we shall in a day or two put on some men in No. 1 workings at Berthwyd, to bring in a level some 6 or 7 fathoms below our present workings, and expect good results from it, for the gold appears to be going down, and the lode become more compact. I see no reason why you may not have a rich deposit in the bottom of the present workings. We have stamped in the past week 27 tons of quartz. We shall not put till the fortnight's working is concluded.

**WEST BASSET.**—W. Roberts, July 6: The sinking of both engine-shafts is progressing very satisfactorily, but cannot speak of any material improvement in either of the tributes since our last report.

**WEST CARADON.**—W. Johns, R. Trahen, July 1: We are pushing on the sinking of Elliott's engine-shaft, below the 155, with all possible speed, by a full party of men, and are glad to say that the 155, west of the cross-cut, on Allen's lode, is presenting a better appearance than we have ever seen it before, now producing saving work. The 60, on Menadue lode, is still in a good channel of ground, and the lode, although small, is likely shortly to resume its former value. We have communicated the rise in the back of the 33 with the winze in the bottom of the 27, on Menadue lode, and have to-day set two tribute pitches, each at 68. 8d. in 11. We have also resumed another winze about 20 fathoms further west, in the south part of the lode, in the 27, in which we have a large and very kindly-looking lode, and as well resumed the driving of the 38; this end has also a good appearance, and is opening up good tribute ground. We shall sample at our usual time.

**WEST CONDURROW.**—E. Hosking, F. Gilbert: The following is our setting report:—The 36 to drive east of Purser's shaft by two men and three men, at 47. 4s. per fathom; lode in the end from 18 in. to 2 ft. wide, composed of spar, flookan, peach, &c., producing occasional stones of yellow copper ore and munde. The 24 to drive east of Bickford's shaft by two men and two boys, at 37. 5s. per fathom; lode in the end 3 ft. wide, consisting of spar, peach, kiltas, &c., of a kindly appearance, and producing good stones of yellow copper ore and tin. The 34 to drive south of Bickford's shaft, on the cross-course, by three men and three boys, at 67. 10s. per fathom. The deep adit level to drive north of Bickford's shaft, on the cross-course, by two men, at 37. 10s. per fm. Bickford's shaft to sink below the deep adit level by six men, at 97. 10s. per fm. We have two men employed in clearing the deep adit level, east of last named shaft, at 6s. per fathom, which we expect to complete this week, and resume the driving. There is also a pitch on tribute at the adit level by two men, at 11s. in 11.

**WEST POWEY CONSOLS.**—F. Puckey, E. Dunstan, July 4: We expect to communicate Puckey's north shaft, now sinking below the 135, on the course of the lode, with the 156 by the end of the present month. There is no improvement to notice in any part of the mine since our last monthly report.

**WEST MARIA AND FORTESCUE.**—W. Skewis, J. Donnal, June 29: In the 20 the ground in the cross-cut, north of the Maria engine-shaft, is a little harder than it has been, it being mixed with flat floors of spar. The lode in the adit level, east and west of new shaft, is without any alteration to notice since last reported. The ground in the new shaft, sinking below the adit level, still continues of a favourable description for the production of mineral. The timber for carrying the skip-road in the Maria engine-shaft is put in as deep as the 20, at which level the road will be completed in the course of next week.

**WEST PAR CONSOLS.**—W. Woolcock, July 7: The lode in the rise in back of the 80, east of Dawkes's shaft, is 2 ft. wide, composed of spar, peach, and capel, producing saving work for tin, with a little black and grey copper ore. We hope to have a communication through this rise between the 80 and 65 in the course of another week, which will vent ventilate the former level. The ground in the 80 cross-cut south is without alteration since last reported on. In consequence of the air being very foul the progress has been slow. The lode in the winze sinking below the 65 is 1 ft. wide, producing saving work for the stamps. The lode in the stopes in back of the 65 is 1½ ft. wide, yielding 1½ cwt. of ore to the 100 sacks. The lode in the stopes in bottom of the 65 is 1½ ft. wide, producing 2½ cwt. of tin to the 100 sacks, with a small quantity of copper ore.

**WEST SHARP TOR.**—W. Richards, July 5: The ground in the 162 west contains favourable for progress; the part of the lode carried contains quartz, capel, iron, a little green carbonate of copper, and grey copper ore. The part of the lode now being cut into in the No. 4 cross-cut, in the 162 west, has improved in appearance, being composed of gossan, quartz, iron, capel, and a little black oxide of copper; water issues freely from the extreme point. There is no particular change in the No. 6 cross-cut in the 162 east. We have cut into the lode in the No. 3 cross-cut, in the adit level, a little over 12 ft., but there are no symptoms at present of the south winze: it is very promising, being composed of gossan, prlan, capel, quartz, iron, munde, &c., and a little black oxide of copper.

**WEST WHEAL MARTHA.**—Henry Richard, July 7: The lode in the 40, west from western shaft, is increasing in size, being now full 4 feet wide, producing spar, munde, jack, and prlan, with stones of yellow copper ore, but not enough to value. In the level above, about 7 fms. further west, the lode presented a very encouraging appearance, and yielded several tons of copper ore, which augurs well for deeper levels. We have an improvement in the lode in the 40, west from Kelly Hole engine-shaft, the silver part or flookan course having crossed the lode which now is on the footwall; the lode is composed of spar, arsenical munde, with good stones of copper ore, it is about 3 ft. wide, and likely to increase as the end advances. The lode in the north adit level is a little dis-

ordered for the present by means of a small cross-course; I expect to see a change for the better shortly as the lode gets off the influence of the cross-course. The tribute pitches are not looking quite so well, this I hope is only temporary. We shall be obliged to reduce hands on Saturday, in consequence of not having sufficient water to haul and keep the mine in fork, having about 200 tons of copper ore on the quay towards our next sampling, which will take place in about three weeks time.

**WEST WHEAL TREVELYAN.**—J. Harris, July 3: In the 68, west of Charles's shaft, I think we have met with the cross-course, which has disordered the lode. In the 68, east of Charles's shaft, no lode has been taken down this week.

**WEST WHEAL VOIL.**—J. Southey, July 6: The engine-shaft, on Carnmeal lode, is below the same level, which is about 15 fms. from surface; the lode in bottom of the shaft is 6 ft. wide, composed of spar, munde, and a little tin; a very promising lode. The shaft sinking on Metal lode is down 10 fms.; we intend sinking about 2 fms. further, and then cross-cut to intersect the south part. The walls of the engine are about 3 ft. above the bob end, shall be in readiness for the engine in the course of a week. All other operations are progressing satisfactorily.

**WHEAL AGAR.**—W. Roberts, July 6: In the 100, east of Windstow shaft, the lode is 2 feet wide, composed of spar, blende, and good stones of ore. In the winze sinking below the 100 the lode is 3 feet wide, producing saving work for tin and stones of copper ore. In the 90 west the lode is 2 feet wide, composed of spar, with occasional stones of ore. In the 60, west of the cross-cut, there is a very promising lode, 3 ft. wide, producing good stones of ore. Western Engine-shaft: In the 100 east the lode is 3 ft. wide, producing saving work for tin and stones of copper ore. In the 90 east the lode is 1 ft. wide, occasionally yielding stones of ore. Dobree's Lode: The lode in the 90 west is 1½ ft. wide, composed of spar, peach, and munde. East Pool Lode: In the winze-shaft, sinking under the 90, the lode is 1½ ft. wide, very kindly, although at present unproductive. In the 90, east of shaft, the lode is divided in two parts, the north part being 1½ ft. wide, and the south part 1 foot wide, each producing stones of ore. Other parts of the mine are much the same as last reported.

**WHEAL AKTHUR.**—T. Carpenter, July 7: We are pushing on with the sinking of the north engine-shaft below the 40 under adit, and the ground is moderately easy for working. Harris's stopes in back of the 50 west, on old lode, continues to yield from 2½ to 3 tons per fm. We weighed off on Friday last, at Calstock Quay, 53 tons of copper ore. I am preparing another such parcel, to sample at the end of this month.

**WHEAL EDWARD.**—G. Rowe, July 2: At the 105 west we have discovered a quartz lode in the south side of the drive; so far cut into, 18 in., and not through it; this part of the lode is approaching the main lode very fast, and will form a junction there-in in about 6 ft. further driving, where an improvement may be expected. The lode in the 92 west is 5 ft. wide, yielding 1 ton of ore per fm. The lode in the rise in the back of this level is also large, producing 2 tons of ore per fm., but exceedingly wet and slow of progress. The lode in the 61 west, is not taken down, consequently there is no change. New South Lode: In the 50 west, at this point, we intersected a cross-course, which has for the present considerably improved the character of the ground, but the lode has not yet been seen beyond the crossing. The lode in the stopes in the back of this level, east from cross-cut, is 4 ft. wide, worth from 3 to 4 tons of ore per fm. Our sampling yesterday is computed at 55 tons of copper ore.

**WHEAL EMILY HENRIETTA.**—J. Daw, July 6: The flat-roof shaft is sunk 6 ft. below the 68 fm. level; the lode is 1 ft. wide, composed of soft spar and peach. In the 68 fm. level, west of flat-roof shaft, the lode is 3 ft. wide, composed of spar, jack, munde, and stones of copper ore. In the 68 fm. level, cross-cut south we have intersected a lode which is 1 foot wide, and underlying north about 3 ft. in a fathom, and it will intersect the lode in the flat-roof shaft in about 4 or 5 fms. deeper. In the 56 fm. level, west the lode is 2½ ft. wide, producing a little ore, but not to value. In the 56 fm. level, east the lode is 1½ ft. wide, composed of munde, spar, and peach, with occasional stones of copper ore. The lode in the stopes in the bottom of the 44 fm. level is producing 2 tons of ore, worth 127. per fm. The lode in the stopes in the back of the 44 fm. level is worth 107. per fathom for copper ore.

**WHEAL GRENVILLE.**—G. R. Odgers, W. Bennetts, July 2: At the 120 we have driven north from 7 to 8 ft. through the lode, and no north wall; the last 18 in. have been producing the strongest tin we have seen at this level, and which we think is a pleasing feature. At the 110 there is no change to report since our last report; we intend boring the lode 3 ft. further, and to see if we can meet with anything more. The lode in the winze sinking below the 100 continues in two parts, and yielding good work for tin, worth from 507. to 607. per fm. The lode in the stopes above the 100, east of junction, is worth from 107. to 127. per fm. The lode in the stopes above the 100, west of junction, is worth from 307. to 407. per fm. The lode in the 90 east is 3 ft. wide, and worth 207. per fm. The lode in the stopes above this level is worth from 187. to 207. per fathom. The lode in the 90 west is 3 ft. wide, stamping work. The lode in the stopes above this level is worth 307. per fm. The lode in the 80 east is 3 ft. wide, and worth 157. per fm. The lode in the 80 west is 3 ft. wide, and worth 157. per fm. The lode in the 70 east is 3 ft. wide, and worth 157. per fm. The lode in the 70 west is 3 ft. wide, and worth 157. per fm. The lode in the 60 east is 3 ft. wide, and worth 157. per fm. The lode in the 60 west is 3 ft. wide, and worth 157. per fm. The lode in the 50 east is 3 ft. wide, and worth 157. per fm. The lode in the 50 west is 3 ft. wide, and worth 157. per fm. The lode in the 40 east is 3 ft. wide, and worth 157. per fm. The lode in the 40 west is 3 ft. wide, and worth 157. per fm. The lode in the 30 east is 3 ft. wide, and worth 157. per fm. The lode in the 30 west is 3 ft. wide, and worth 157. per fm. The lode in the 20 east is 3 ft. wide, and worth 157. per fm. The lode in the 20 west is 3 ft. wide, and worth 157. per fm. The lode in the 10 east is 3 ft. wide, and worth 157. per fm. The lode in the 10 west is 3 ft. wide, and worth 157. per fm. The lode in the 0 east is 3 ft. wide, and worth 157. per fm. The lode in the 0 west is 3 ft. wide, and worth 157. per fm.

**WHEAL GRILLAS.**—E. Rogers, J. Pope, July 7: Fisher's Lode: The 40 is driving east of Annie's engine-shaft by six men, at 57. per fm.; the lode is 3 ft. wide, and will just pay for driving. In the bottom of the 30 there is a winze sinking by eight men, at 37. 5s. per fm.; the lode is 4 ft. wide, worth 127. per fm. In the back of this level we are rising by six men, at 37. 5s. per fm., the lode being worth 77. per fathom. The 20 is rising east of Grys's shaft by two men, at 27. 10s. per fm.; the lode is split into two parts, producing a little tin, but not sufficient to value. The 10 is rising by two men, at 17. 5s. per fm.; the lode is 1 ft. wide, worth 37. per fm. The 15 fathom level from surface is driving west of King's shaft by one man, at 15s. per fm.; the lode is worth 27. 10s. per fm. In this level we are driving east of Clark's shaft by four men, at 15s. per fm.; the lode in this end is also worth 27. 10s. per fm.; we expect to communicate those two levels in a few days. Standard Lode: The 15 is driving east of the eastern shaft by four men, at 37. 10s. per fm.; the lode is 3 ft. wide, worth 27. per fm. Georgia Lode: The 30 is driving north of the engine-shaft by six men, at 47. 10s. per fm.; the lode is 4 ft. wide, and will just pay for stamping. In our tribute department there are 45 men employed, the tributes varying from 1s. to 4s. 1d. in 11.

**WHEAL HARRIETT.**—S. Williams, July 7: There is no change to notice in the 130 north cross-cut during the week. The ground in the 115 north cross-cut is favourable for driving. The north part of the mine, in the 115 west end, is unproductive. The north lode, in the 115 west end, is producing stones of copper ore. The stopes below the 100, west from winze, is worth 107. per fm. Alexander's Lode: In the 24 west end we have the cross-course, and are now driving north through it; ground very soft. The lode in the adit east and west is producing stones of ore. The north lode, in the adit east end, is producing stones of copper ore.

**WHEAL HARTLEY.**—F. Skewes, July 6: Since last report we have cut clster-plat and adit lift



The lode is about 6 inches wide, yielding low price tin stuff; the silvans are leaving this level, and kilas is coming in again, which looks congenial for mineral; in the same level east we have intersected the cross-course, which has a little disordered the lode; it is now 6 in. wide, composed of stookan, kilas, and mudiic, with occasional stones of tin. In the 133, east of the same shaft, Allen's branch is yielding low price tin stuff, with a favourable appearance for further improvement shortly. The winze sinking under the same level, east of shaft, on Allen's branch, is yielding low price tin stuff. In the 122, east of the same shaft, Allen's branch is small and poor. The stipes in bottom of the same level east, on Allen's branch, are worth on an average 81. per fm. There is no change to notice in the 113 cross-cut, south of Allen's branches, towards the engine lode, since last reported. The stipes in the back and bottom of the same level east, on Allen's branches, are worth on an average 121. per fm. In the 103 east Allen's branch is worth 41. per fathom. The stipes in back of the same level, on Allen's branches, are worth on an average 71. per fathom. In the 123 cross-cut, south of old engine-shaft, we have intersected a mica course, about 9 inches wide; the ground about this point looks very favourable for mineral.

**WHEEL UNITY CONSOLS.**—W. H. Reynolds, July 5: The lode in the 60, west of flat-rod shaft, is 18 in. wide, and yielding some good grey and black copper ore. The lode in the 40, west of cross-course, is 18 in. wide, and of a promising character. We are pushing on the cross-cut as fast as possible, from which there is a quantity of water flowing, but no lode as yet cut.

**WHEEL UNY.**—Samuel Coode, Matthew Rogers, July 2: The tin lode is much the same as reported last week.—Copper Lode: The lode in the new engine-shaft is of a more promising character, with less underlie. There is no change in No. 3 shaft, nor in the 55 and 65 west since last Saturday.

**WORVAS DOWNS.**—Richard Harry, July 6: The sinking of Bamfield's flat-rod shaft below the surface is going on satisfactorily. The lode in the present bottom is 2½ feet wide, very kindly; and I should think that most favourable results will be obtained at a proper depth. At the new shaft, sinking below the surface, on Wheel Nicholas lode, the part of the lode carried is 4 feet wide, producing tinny work, and no south wall has yet been seen; considering the depth attained, the indications here are very good. The 10, driving east of the cross-cut, looks better this week, and the general indications lead us to expect a further improvement at this point shortly. Other operations are going on well, and I think ultimately we shall be successful in making valuable discoveries.

**YARNER.**—R. Barkell, July 6: North Lode: The 40 east is improving; lode now worth 1½ ton per fathom, and the indications are very good; the end is getting very wet, and the lode opening with two well-defined walls, and bearing 10 degrees south of east, which bearing is good for copper. The branch in the 30 east and south lode is rather small; it appears to be making another spile; this we shall ascertain in a few days. The stope at the back of this latter level, and the one at the 40, will yield 3 tons per fathom each, and the one at the 50 fm. level 2 tons per fathom.

### SCOTCH PIG-IRON.

As illustrative of the wonderful progress of this branch of industry, we give the following statistical statement:—The shipments of pig-iron in the twelve months ending in June last were 639,223 tons against 562,223 tons in the corresponding period of 1862-63, and thus show an increase of 77,000 tons over the previous twelve months. It is gratifying to note the fact that under the influence of dear money, political complications, and the largest make on record, the stock of pig-iron has decreased during the past six months upwards of 25,000 tons. It is likewise to be observed we are yearly increasing our exports of iron and railway material to all parts of the world, and the demand is again in excess of the supply. Although the prospects are such as to warrant an increase in the production, yet so scarce and dear is the raw material in the iron-making districts of Scotland, that even were prices to advance 10s. to 15s. per ton higher, as in the years 1854, 1855, 1856, and 1857, it is questionable if over two or three additional furnaces could be put in blast and kept in operation.

In terms of the French Treaty of Commerce, a reduction of 10s. per ton on bar-iron, and of 4s. per ton on pig-iron of the import duty into France takes place in October next. The stock of 330,000 tons of pig-iron in warehousekeepers' stores in Scotland is not at all in proportion to the marvellous progress the country has made in industrial enterprise, and it must be remembered it is the only reserve of a trade embracing a foreign and home consumption of 4,000,000 tons per annum.

### THE TIN TRADE.

The month which has just closed has not brought us any improvement, and the dull state of this metal, which we have had to report for some time past, has continued without amelioration, the market having taken the course we feared. The announcement of the Dutch sale brought out some holders of Straits, and the prices realised were below those current in our last circular, but during the whole of the month operators were most unwilling to enter into any fresh engagements. The uncertainty as to the future course of the article was greater than usual, owing to the various offers from commission houses of Banca, ex the sale, and the contrary opinions expressed in the Dutch circulars. As the day approached there were some who had great hopes that the sale would go at about 64. while others, taking a less sanguine view, were equally confident that the price paid would be under 60. The result has proved the anticipations of neither to have been correct, for the whole of the 146,921 slabs found buyers at 61½ fl. per 50 kilograms, equal to about 106l. per ton laid down in warehouse here. As far as we have been able to ascertain, English operators have not given any orders of consequence in the sale, and to this we may, perhaps, amongst other causes attribute the moderate price compared with the average of the last ten years. From the liberal offers which were made after the sale, we conclude that the Dutch commission-houses bought freely on their own account, and we have reason to believe a considerable quantity has been accepted here, of which consumers have taken but little; but speculators, finding the price moderate, have fairly supplied themselves. Germany has accepted freely, but France very moderately. As far as the English consumers are concerned, it is quite immaterial to them what sort of tin they use. They buy whatever is cheapest, and, as our stocks here are more than ample, of all sorts, they will have no difficulty in making their selections. It is, however, different with those who have bought tin for investment; on the grounds that, the price being low, they may fairly anticipate a profit in the course of time. As regards the future course of the article, it will mainly depend on the deliveries for some months to come, and also on how far holders of Straits tin proceed to realise. That the supply is excessive is a fact that cannot be contradicted; but it is a question how far any further fall in price will induce increased consumption. Until consumers feel convinced the time has come to go well into stock, no permanent or extensive improvement can be looked for. The shipments of Straits tin continue wonderfully large. The last mail brings us advice of 220 tons shipped from Penang, and 180 tons shipped from Singapore—all of which must have been bought at prices far above those ruling here; but it almost passes belief that this can go on much longer. Altogether, the market is in an anomalous position, and it requires great judgment and caution to enable one to steer clear of heavy losses. The quantities of tin here and in Holland on June 30 was as follows, compared with the three preceding years:—

|                          | 1864.           | 1863.           | 1862.           | 1861.        |
|--------------------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|--------------|
| Stock in Holland ..      | 180,271-5940 .. | 144,612-4480 .. | 170,443-5284 .. | 170,084-5270 |
| Arrived for next sale .. | 5,717 ..        | 3,606 ..        | 1,937 ..        | 0 ..         |
| Stock here ..            | 2593 ..         | 2985 ..         | 1626 ..         | 730          |

Total tons .. 186,071 .. 148,218 .. 172,389 .. 170,814

The Straits tin now about for Great Britain is 1318 tons, against 678 tons last year. ENGLISH TIN was obtainable all through the month under official quotations; the demand has been good. On July 4 the smelters announced a reduction of 4l. per ton, both on refined and common.

STRAITS early in the month realised 105l. cash, and 107l. full prompt. On the announcement of the Dutch sale, the price dropped to 104l. A few days before the sale about 75 tons were sold at the same price, and a few small parcels, to arrive, at 107l. Since the sale the business in Straits has been 1200 slabs, mostly at 104l. cash.

BANCA.—About 500 slabs were done in the commencement of the month at 108l., and since the Dutch sale a considerable quantity has changed hands, at 104l. 10s. f.o.b. Holland, and 105l. 10s. to 106l. delivered in London. The official returns from Holland are as follows:—

|                             | 1864.      | 1863.      | 1862.      | 1861.      |
|-----------------------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|
| Stock in Holland, May 31 .. | 184,621 .. | 144,612 .. | 170,443 .. | 170,084 .. |
| Delivered during June ..    | 8,928 ..   | 9,172 ..   | 4,650 ..   | —          |

|                              | 1864.      | 1863.      | 1862.      | 1861.      |
|------------------------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|
| Total ..                     | 193,549 .. | 153,784 .. | 175,093 .. | 170,084 .. |
| Company's sale ..            | 146,921 .. | 119,092 .. | 165,193 .. | —          |
| Arrived towards next sale .. | 5,717 ..   | 3,606 ..   | 1,937 ..   | —          |

Arrivals of tin in London during June has been as follows:—Straits, per "Chilli," 456 slabs; do, per "Edinburgh Castle," 5568; Banca, from Holland, 847; total, 6871 slabs. Making since Jan. 1 into London:—

|            | 1864.     | 1863.     | 1862.     | 1861.     |
|------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| Banca ..   | 7,647 ..  | 11,844 .. | 2,233 ..  | 1,235 ..  |
| Straits .. | 32,735 .. | 23,934 .. | 45,125 .. | 36,492 .. |

|          | 1864.     | 1863.     | 1862.     | 1861.     |
|----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| Total .. | 39,922 .. | 35,778 .. | 47,348 .. | 37,717 .. |

We estimate the present stock of tin in warehouse here at 2593 tons, exclusive of about 190 tons ex the "Edinburgh Castle," which are not yet landed. The import and export of tin during the month of May, and the first five months of this year, compared with 1862 and 1863, have been as follows:—

| Month ended May 31. |       |       | Five months ended May 31. |        |        |        |
|---------------------|-------|-------|---------------------------|--------|--------|--------|
| 1862.               | 1863. | 1864. | 1862.                     | 1863.  | 1864.  |        |
| Yonkers             | 8,843 | 9,620 | 7,335                     | 33,238 | 14,227 | 23,126 |

|           | 1862.    | 1863.    | 1864.    | 1862.     | 1863.     | 1864.     |
|-----------|----------|----------|----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| Import .. | 8,843 .. | 2,620 .. | 7,335 .. | 33,238 .. | 14,237 .. | 23,126 .. |
| Export .. | 1,929 .. | 1,379 .. | 5,089 .. | 15,115 .. | 8,841 ..  | 7,327 ..  |

|            | 1862.     | 1863.    | 1864.    | 1862.     | 1863.     | 1864.     |
|------------|-----------|----------|----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| English .. | 11,406 .. | 5,662 .. | 8,449 .. | 33,817 .. | 28,633 .. | 36,639 .. |

The export of tin from Singapore, from April 23 to May 23 was to Great Britain, 6310, and to America 934 pekuls—price 22½. There were no shipments from Penang either to Europe or America—price 24-70.

**TIN-PLATES.**—We cannot report any improvement in the demand. Manufacturers of coke have made a slight concession in price; but the better qualities of charcoal realise full value. The decline value of tin-plates exported during May last, and the first five months of this year, compared with 1862 and 1863, has been as follows:—

|                       | 1862.       | 1863.       | 1864.       | 1862.       | 1863.       | 1864.       |
|-----------------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| Month ended May 31 .. | £115,224 .. | £102,628 .. | £154,100 .. | £251,850 .. | £258,577 .. | £240,229 .. |

**BOILER EXPLOSION IN CORNWALL.**—On Sunday morning, at North-pastl, a fearful explosion of two steam-boilers occurred at Camborne Veon Mine. Gross's engine is a pumping engine of 60-in. cylinder, the steam for working which was generated in two boilers, which were old and worn very thin in the bottom; at the time of the disaster the steam stood at 30 lbs. to the inch, when a plate in the upper part of the boiler suddenly gave way, forcing the boiler from its place and raising one end almost perpendicularly through the roof, at the same time carrying away the steam pipe connected with the other boiler, from which a plate was violently ripped, causing a second explosion. The walls of the boiler-house were completely levelled with the shock, and the debris of the roof, &c., lay scattered in the surrounding fields. It was fortunate that the explosion took place in the night, as the place was used as a dry for the miners' clothes, and several persons are generally in the house in the day time. The engineman had been in the boiler-house a few minutes before, when all appeared to be right.

\* With last week's Journal a SUPPLEMENTAL SHEET was given, which contains a Plan of the St. Ives, Ury Lelant, and Towedack Mining Districts; Blast-Furnace Gases for Raising Steam; Gold Mining in Victoria—Quartz Mining; a Plan of Lovell Consols and surrounding Mines; the Mechanical Dressing of Ores; various Reports from Foreign Mining Companies, and other matters.

\* With the Journal of June 25 a SUPPLEMENTAL SHEET was given, which contains a Plan of the Lovell Mining District; Mining in Australasia—our Correspondent's Letter, and other details; Gold Mining in Victoria—No. II.; on Steam-Boiler Explosions; Reports from St. John del Rey, and other Foreign Mining Companies.

### The Mining Market; Prices of Metals, Ores, &c.

METAL MARKET—LONDON, JULY 8, 1864.

|                     | COFFER. | £ s. d. | £ s. d. |
|---------------------|---------|---------|---------|
| Best selected ..    | p. ton  | 96 0 0  | —       |
| Tough cake ..       | "       | 93 0 0  | —       |
| Tile ..             | "       | 93 0 0  | —       |
| Burra ..            | "       | 100 0 0 | —       |
| ditto ..            | "       | 100 0 0 | —       |
| Shedding & bolts .. | p. ton  | 100 0 0 | —       |
| Bottoms ..          | "       | 105 0 0 | —       |
| Old (Exchange) ..   | "       | 86 0 0  | —       |

|                               | IRON.   | Per Ton. |
|-------------------------------|---------|----------|
| Barre Welsh, in London ..     | 7 15 0  | —        |
| ditto, to arrive ..           | 7 15 0  | —        |
| Nail rods ..                  | 9 10 0  | —        |
| " Stafford, in London ..      | 10 0 0  | —        |
| Bars ..                       | 9 15 0  | —        |
| Hoops ..                      | 10 15 0 | —        |
| Sheets, single ..             | 11 15 0 | —        |
| Fig No. 1, in Wales ..        | 4 10 0  | —        |
| Refined metal, ditto ..       | 4 0 0   | —        |
| Bars, common, ditto ..        | 7 5 0   | —        |
| Do, merch., Tyne or Tees ..   | 8 5 0   | —        |
| ditto, railway, in Wales ..   | 7 5 0   | —        |
| ditto, Swed., in London ..    | 12 5 0  | —        |
| To arrive ..                  | 12 5 0  | —        |
| Fig No. 1, in Clyde ..        | 2 19 3  | —        |
| ditto, f.o.b. Tyne or Tees .. | 2 16 0  | —        |
| ditto, f.o.b. ditto ..        | 2 15 0  | —        |
| Railway chairs ..             | 5 10 0  | —        |
| " spikes ..                   | 11 0 0  | —        |

|                            | LEAD.   | £ s. d. | £ s. d. |
|----------------------------|---------|---------|---------|
| English Pig, ordn. soft .. | 21 5 0  | 21 10 0 | —       |
| Ditto (WB) ..              | 22 10 0 | —       | —       |
| Ditto sheet ..             | 22 5 0  | —       | —       |
| Ditto rod ..               | 22 0 0  | —       | —       |
| Ditto white ..             | 26 0 0  | —       | —       |
| Ditto patent sheet ..      | 24 0 0  | —       | —       |
| Spanish ..                 | 20 10 0 | 20 15 0 | —       |

\* At the works, ls. to 1s. 6d. per box less.

**REMARKS.**—The Metal Market still remains in much the same position as last week; very little improvement having taken place. The prices of some metals have rather advanced, and in others there appears a more speculative feeling rising up; but still business continues very flat, and orders from abroad are very scarce. The aspect of political affairs does not appear very propitious, and the resumption of hostilities on the Continent exercises a very unfavourable influence upon commercial affairs. It may, however, now be hoped that Denmark, finding that this country has decided upon not taking any active part on her behalf, and being fully sensible that by herself she is quite unable to cope with her two antagonists, will now endeavour herself to make conditions of peace; and the intelligence that the brother of the King has proceeded to Berlin leads to the belief that this is actually being done. Should his mission be successful, and peace be once more restored, we may fairly expect that an impetus will be given to trade, and that it will become much more flourishing than it has been for some time past.

**COPPER.**—The market is decidedly firmer, and smelters are now declining to sell except at an advance of 3l. upon fixed rates; there is no doubt, therefore, that we shall have an advance in fixed prices very shortly. Burra cannot now be bought under 100l.

**IRON.**—In Staffordshire the demand for iron is rather quiet, and many of the leading makers prefer working only a part of the week, rather than adopting a lower scale of prices, with wages at their present rate. Under-selling is becoming general, and the trade rates confirmed at the quarterly meeting are not regarded as so binding as when they are unanimously approved. The sudden rise in the rate of exchange with the United States checks the demand to that market. In Welsh there is no material change, and makers are pretty well supplied with orders at present. Swedish iron is not quite so firm, and importers have accepted rather lower prices. The Scotch pig-iron market has considerably advanced during the week, and extensive transactions have taken place. At the commencement of the week the market was decidedly flat, and business was done at 57s. 9d. cash, and 59s. three months; but the next day the market advanced to 58s. cash, and on the following day extensive speculative purchases of warrants were made at 58s. 3d. to 58s. 10½d. cash, and 59s. 6d. to 59s. 10½d. three months. This upward movement continued, and the last advices from Glasgow state that warrants have been extensively dealt in at extreme prices—namely, from 59s. to 59s. 7½d. cash, and 60s. 3d. to 60s. 9d. three months.

**LEAD.**—The market for this metal is rather dull, and prices not quite so firm; common English pig may now be bought at 21l. 5s., LB at 21l. 10s., and WB at 22l. 10s.

**TIN.**—On the 4th inst. the smelters of English announced a decline of 4l. per ton, present prices being 104l. for blocks, 105l. for bars, and 109l. for refined; this decline having, however, been mostly anticipated in previous transactions, has caused little alteration in the market. Considerable business has been done in foreign during the week. Banca still remains steady at 106l. two months. In Straits, 1000 slabs have been sold at 104l. cash, and 60 tons for arrival from September to December at 103l. The stock of foreign in warehouse in London is 2592 tons, against 2385 tons same time last year.

**SPELTER.**—The renewal of the blockade of the Prussian ports, together with the fact that almost the whole of the stock in London is in very few hands, has caused the market to advance considerably. Large transactions have taken place at 24l. 7s. 6d. on the spot, and for delivery in September at 24l. 10s., and in October and November at 24l. 15s. There are some holders, however, who are now asking even higher prices, and business has been declined, except at 25l. on the spot. The stock in London on the 1st inst. was 11,875 tons, against 12,448 tons on June 1.

**STEEL** is still dull.

**TIN-PLATES.**—No improvement has taken place. Very few orders are now being executed for American account.

**QUICKSILVER.**—The Spanish Government have now decided upon fixing the price at 84. per bottle.

It often happens—we might almost say invariably so—that when things are more than usually dull and depressed in the SHARE MARKET, and when, in consequence, discoveries and improvements in mines are more than ever needed to stir up the general stagnation, that long-expected discoveries and eagerly hoped for improvements seem as though they would never come off; the cross-cuts are always on the point of the former, and never reaching them, and temporary fallings off and failures too often take the place of the looked-for improvements; the general result being a state of affairs highly satisfactory to the "bears" (with whom mines seem often to sympathise), but very disgusting and unsatisfactory to the "bulls," and those who, having bought shares for time, have their stock to take up, or to submit to inconvenient losses. Let any reader refer back to his experience of the market for any number of years, and he will not fail to acknowledge the truthfulness of these remarks. Excitement and depression have followed, and will still follow, each other in regular rotation, the one and the other coming upon us and going away suddenly, and when least expected; and as the present depression has been worse than usual, and more lengthened, it is matter for speculation to ask how much longer will it continue? and the answer will probably be, when some discovery or other shall throw excitement around any one or particular mine, and from its influence improve the whole mining market. From the above remarks it will be generally inferred that no improvement has taken place in the market since in our last—indeed, transactions have not only been confined to a few mines, but have been very limited even in them; and in most cases the quotations given will be almost nominal. East Grenville shares have been firm all the week, and leave off 5 to 5½; the lode in the 65 west has fallen off from 7 to about 6 tons per fm., and driving has commenced in the 75. Wheel Grenville, 7 to 7½, and in demand. East Caradon, 27½ to 28½; at the meeting a dividend of 1l. per share

was declared. The report stated that the 80 east had fallen off to 15½ per fathom, but there are two or three important points to come off in a few months. South Frances, 40 to 45; at the meeting the accounts showed a profit of 106l. 6s. 3d. for two months, and a balance in hand of 1218l. 10s. The report states that the present operations are poor, but there is an extensive piece of unexplored ground westward, in which the ends are now being driven, and the agents hope to make some important discovery before long. Marke Valley, 4½ to 5; at the meeting a dividend of 450l. (1s. per share) was declared, leaving 1317l. 10s. 3d. in hand. The profits on the quarter was 522l. 11s. 7d.

Wheal Crebor shares have not been so firm, and leave off 43s. to 45s.; the lode in the winze below the 84 is worth 5 to 6 tons, or 20l. per fm. Prince of Wales, 5s. 6d. to 6s. 6d.; the agent hopes to be in the Drake Walls lode in the shaft this month; this, as we have explained before, is an important point. Wheal Hope, 3½ to 4; the 41 tons of ore realised 755l. 8s. 6d.; the best parcel, 25 tons, fetched 21l. 15s. 6d. per ton. Carn Camborne, 10s. to 15s.; at the meeting, held at Salisbury, on Wednesday, the accounts showed a balance in favour of adventurers of 326l. 11s. 11d., including the ore for sale on the 7th, and a call of 2s. per share was made. The report was of a favourable character, and Capt. Seccombe considers the lode lately cut in the 30 cross-cut south is not Clarke's lode, which he thinks is further ahead, and the cross-cut is being pushed on to ascertain the fact. Cargoll shares, after advancing to 37½, 40, leave off 35, sellers. Clifford, 32 to 33; Cook's Kitchen, 19½ to 20½; East Basset, 65 to 67. East Carn Brea shares are flat, at 7½, sellers. East Lovell, 15 to 16; Great Busy, 2½ to 2½; Great North Downs, 5½ to 5½; Great South Tolgus, 2½ to 2½; Great Vor, 30 to 31; Nangiles, 25 to 26; North Crofty, 4 to 4½; North Roskear, 17 to 19; North Treaskerby, 1½ to 2; Providence, 39 to 40; Stray Park, 29 to 30. Vale of Towry shares in demand, at 5s. to 7s. 6d. West Chiverton, 69 to 71. West Seton shares firm, at 19s to 200. Wheal Basset, 88 to 90, and enquired for. Buller, 25 to 27; Chiverton, 8½ to 9½; Kitty (Lelant), 9½ to 10½; Mary Ann, 14 to 15. Wheal Seton shares firm, at 22s, buyers. Ury shares flat, at 5½, sellers. East Russell shares in demand, at 4½ to 4½.

On the Stock Exchange, very little business has been transacted in Mining Shares during the week, and prices generally remain unaltered. The following quotations were officially recorded in British Mining Shares:—East Grenville, 5½; Grenville, 7½; North Wheel Basset, 1½; Providence, 39; East Caradon, 29; Great Laxey, 15½; North Downs, 1½; South Caradon, 460; West Chiverton, 70; Wheal Mary Ann, 14. In Colonial and Foreign Mining Shares the prices were:—Cape, 10l. 11, 10½; Santa Barbara, ½, ½; St. John del Rey, 37, 36, 34, 34½, 33½; United Mexican, 5½, 5½, 5½; Anglo-Brazilian, ½; Alamillos, ½; East del Rey, ½, ½.

The Great Wheal Bonnie Tin Mining Company, with a capital of 50,000l., in shares of 5l. each, has been formed for working the tin mine of that name at St. Austell, Cornwall, and some valuable deposits of china-clay. It is mentioned that the facts connected with the former working of Great Wheal Bonnie sufficiently attest the value of the lode partially opened. At a depth of only 50 fathoms it is from 7 to 9 feet wide, very rich for tin, and large quantities of tin ground remain, which will be brought to market immediately the water is pumped out. Ten levels have been driven, and ore enough sent to surface to produce remunerative returns; and if with a small engine and only a few heads of stamps this result was obtained, it may be relied upon with certainty, that with superior machinery, including at least forty-eight heads of stamps, sufficient tin will be raised from the one lode to meet all working expenses, and pay a dividend of at least 25 per cent., and as soon as operations can be commenced upon the parallel lodes still greater results may confidently be expected. One great advantage of the present position of the mine is, that there are fine runs of tin ground laid open, where men may be employed raising ore as soon as the water is drained a few fathoms below the adit. The purchase-money is fixed at 6500l., half in shares, with 3l. paid, and the remainder in cash. The royalty is 1-18th. The prospectus will be found in another column.

The Moel Teewyn and Gwddwn Freehold Gold Company, with a capital of 60,000l., in shares of 25l. each, has issued its prospectus, which will be found in another column. The property comprises three grants from the Crown of 280 acres, and a freehold of 200 acres, situated in one of the most picturesque parts of Wales. The purchase-money is fixed at 14,000l., of which 4000l. will be taken in shares not transferable until 20 per cent. has been divided, and of the remainder one-half may remain on mortgage. The share list will close on Thursday next.

The Caegwernog Gold Mining Company, with a capital of 50,000l., in shares of 5l. each, has been formed for working a property, containing rich gold and silver bearing veins, 190 acres in extent, and adjoining the Cefn Coch, in Merionethshire, and comprising most of the veins of that company, now giving profitable returns. The vendors are to receive no money payment whatever, all existing rights in the property having been secured for 4000 paid-up shares, so that 30,000l. will be available as working capital. Mr. Ethelstane H. Blake report very favourably upon the property. The undertaking has the advantage of an influential board of directors.

Wheal Penrose Silver-Lead Mine is about to be energetically worked by a cost-book company, in 1024 shares, upon which 2l. per share is payable on allotment. Mr. John Hunt, for many years the principal proprietor of the Pont Pen Lead Works, in France, undertook the working of the surface refuse and lodes above the adit some four years since. In the course of working an important lode was discovered, nearly parallel with the old workings, and Hunt has developed the lode to such an extent as to prove that it improves in going down. A steam-engine, &c., are now required, and it is to obtain the necessary additional capital that the cost-book company has been formed. The working accounts show an outlay of 3221l., and a return, from sales of ore, of 2037l., leaving a debit balance of 1184l. The preliminary and unprofitable work is now completed, and the average price realised for the ore sold during the past 12 months has been 15l. 2s. 6d. per ton. The vendor agrees to transfer his interest in the sett (which includes Wheal Penrose and Wheal Unity, for 21 years, from Dec., 1863, at 1-20th dues) upon being paid the debit balance—750l. in cash, and 200 shares with the first call only (2l. per share) paid. It is estimated that the lode may be proved to the 40 below adit for 4000l. The prospectus will be found in another column.

The Robertsons Iron Works Company, with a capital of 300,000l., in shares of 20l. each, has been formed for the purchase of the estates of Robertsons and Fredricksfors, comprising 150,000 acres of freehold and Crown land, with forests, ironworks, and shipbuilding yards. The property is in Sweden, five miles from the harbour of Sikea, in the gulf of Bothnia. It is estimated that charcoal bar-iron produced on the estate can be delivered in England at 7l. 16s. per ton, and is saleable at 12l. 10s. to 13l. Arrangements will be made for carrying on the manufacture of Bessemer steel, from which large profits are expected. The purchase-money will be about 70,000l., the vendors agreeing to accept 50,000l. for the estates, and that the stock in trade and iron in store shall be taken at a valuation, which will be about 20,000l. more. The company will be incorporated with limited liability. The prospectus will be found in another column.

The Gas Products Utilising Company, with a capital of 150,000l., in shares of 10l. each, has issued its prospectus. The object of the enterprise is to purchase the freehold manufactory, plant, and business of the Metropolitan Alum Works, which have been carried on for several years, with highly remunerative results, by Mr. Croll, to whom the Tottenham and Edmonton Gasworks, the Winchester Waterworks, and the Gas Meter Company's works (the profits from which now average 12 per cent.) formerly belonged, and who was also the founder of two London gas companies, now paying 14 and 15 per cent. each. The purchase-money has been fixed at 39,040l., the greater portion of which is to be in shares not entitled to dividend until the general body of shareholders have received 6 per cent. The stock is to be taken at a valuation. Besides the freehold of the works, plant, and goodwill, the purchase includes four patents for the United Kingdom, two of which are being advantageously employed in the manufacture of alum; one for the preparation of materials for disinfecting purposes; and another for the preparation of materials to be employed in purifying gas, whereby waste products in chemical manufactures (to be readily obtained in any quantity) are used as agents in the purification of gas. By this process the gas is improved in illuminating power, freed from ammonia and carbonic acid, from a considerable portion of its sulphuretted hydrogen, bisulphide of carbon, and its various combinations of cyanogen, thus effecting a material improvement in this public necessity, and at the same time obtaining valuable commercial products. Mr. Croll is to receive a royalty of 30s. for each ton of material used by the company for purification of gas and disinfecting purposes. Drs. Letheby and Alfred S. Taylor have reported most favourably upon the processes, and



the gas purifying material is now in general practical use at several metropolitan and provincial gasworks. Last year's operations show a net profit sufficient to pay the shareholders 10 per cent. upon the outlay, and the application of increased capital will ensure a proportionate return. Shares are quoted on the Stock Exchange at 1 to 1 1/4 prem.

The Dining Halls Company, with a capital of 50,000l., in shares of 2l. each, has issued its prospectus, which will be found in another column of this day's Journal. The object is to purchase the well-known Surrey Cooking Depot, the profits of which are certified by Messrs. Johnstone, Cooper, Wintle, and Co., the professional auditors, to have exceeded 20l. per cent. per annum, during the past six months, upon the capital employed. The list of patrons comprises the names of noblemen and gentlemen of known position, and the direction is a substantial one. It will be remembered that the depot was organised to supply the industrial classes with good, wholesome, and cheap food (a substantial dinner being provided for 4d.), and the result has been that not only is its great advantage fully appreciated by those for whom it was designed, but it has proved itself to be a first-class investment. It is also mentioned in the prospectus that the working of the company's business is effected with simplicity and security, and by the use of checks and counter-checks not a single article (however small) can escape the vigilance of the book-keeper. The co-operation of the present proprietor—whose success is so marked—has been secured; no experimental training is required; and extensive operations will at once be commenced with that justifiable confidence which is based upon actual experience and realised success. The subscription list closes on Saturday next.

At Camborne Ticking, on Thursday, 3004 tons of ore were sold, realising 18,323l. 10s. The particulars of the sale were:—Average standard, 123l. 13s.; average produce, 7 1/2; average price per ton, 6l. 2s.; quantity of fine copper, 215 tons. The following are the particulars:—

| Date.        | Tons. | Standard. | Produce. | Price per ton. | Ore copper. |
|--------------|-------|-----------|----------|----------------|-------------|
| June 9.....  | 2206  | 123 13 0  | 6 1/2    | £5 11 0        | £80 15 0    |
| June 23..... | 4025  | 123 9 0   | 6 3/4    | 5 0 0          | 80 17 6     |
| June 30..... | 2640  | 123 11 0  | 6 3/4    | 4 19 0         | 78 10 0     |
| July 7.....  | 3004  | 123 13 0  | 7 1/2    | 6 2 0          | 85 4 6      |

Compared with the last week's sale, the advance has been in the standard 3l. 10s., and in the price per ton of ore about 5s. Compared with the corresponding sale of last month, the advance has been in the standard 5l., and in the price per ton of ore about 6s. 6d.

At East Caradon Mine meeting, on Wednesday (Mr. R. W. Childs in the chair) the accounts for the three months ending May showed a credit balance of 7666l. 7s. 3d. A dividend of 6144l. (1l. per share) was declared, and 1732l. 7s. 3d. carried to credit of next account. Capt. James Secombe reported upon the various points in operation. He had great pleasure in stating that their prospects continue very good.

At New Birch Tor and Vifiter Consols Mine meeting, on Tuesday (Mr. Bayly in the chair), a dividend of 1l. 6d. per share was declared, leaving 491l. to be carried forward to the credit of the next account. Details in another column.

At Marke Valley Mine meeting, on Wednesday (Mr. W. Fawcett in the chair) the accounts for the three months ending July 6 showed a credit balance of 2242l. 11s. 3d. The balance of assets over liabilities was 1767l. 10s. 3d. A dividend of 450l. (1s. per share) was declared, and 1317l. 10s. 3d. carried to credit of next account. Capt. James Secombe reported upon the various points of operation.

At the Wheal Jane (Kee) meeting, on June 28, the accounts showed a credit balance of 353l. 3s. 9d. The profit on the working for March and April was 106l. 6s. 3d. Capt. Pascoe, Frisk, and J. Pope reported that their present points of operation are poor; but they have an extensive piece of unexplored ground westward, in which their ends are now being driven, and hope to make some important discovery ere long.

At West Rose Down Mine meeting, on Wednesday (Mr. W. Fawcett in the chair), the accounts for the three months ending July 6 showed a credit balance of 1292l. 11s. 2d. A call of 18s. per share was made. Capt. Secombe's report was considered satisfactory.

At Carn Camborne Mine meeting, on Wednesday (Mr. Joseph Wristbridge in the chair), the accounts for the three months ending July 6 showed a credit balance of 9l. 11s. 11d. A call of 2s. per share was made. About 40 tons of ore, estimated to be worth 2000l., came into Thursday's ticking. Capt. Secombe reported that the mine has not looked so promising at any former period. He is of opinion that the lode recently intersected in the cross-cut south of the 30 is not Clarke's lode, and the cross-cut is now being continued to prove this. He thinks it will take a month to reach Clarke's lode.

At Tywartha Mine meeting, on Wednesday, a call of 10s. per share was made.

At New Wheal Lovell meeting, on June 30, the accounts for the three months ending April showed a debit balance of 391l. 0s. 9d. A call of 2s. 6d. per share was made. Capt. Joseph Frisk reported that they had cut Cape's lode, which gave the adventurers in Old Wheal Lovell the greater part of their dividends; and judging from the present appearance of the lode, and the ground by the side of it, he had every reason to think it will prove a good tin-producing lode as they go in depth. They have cleared an old shaft on the Gobleit lode to the water, 10 fathoms; the lode is about 1 foot wide, producing tin.

At Penhallow Moor Mine meeting, on June 30, the accounts for the four months ending May showed a debit balance of 301l. 13s. A call of 2l. per share was made. Capt. G. E. Tremayne and J. B. Champion reported upon the various points of operation.

At Peendeen Consols meeting, on Tuesday (Mr. Wm. Bawden in the chair), the accounts showed a debit balance of 2021l. 13s. 2d. The loss on the two months' working was 2451l. 11s. 2d. The yield of tin being apparently increasing again, it was considered unnecessary to make a call. Capt. James Warren reported that the Great lode and the Peendeen lode are still running together, and are at present 10 feet wide, composed of quartz, with occasional spots of purple copper. In reply to an enquiry from the directors, Capt. Warren wrote that with regard to the returns for July and August they would exert themselves to the utmost, but the ground was so lumpy that they could not estimate. It was explained that the balance against the mine had been increased by the low price of tin, and also by the additions which they had made to the permanent mine plant. The value of the stopes was at present 1054l. per fathom, whilst it was 551l. only at the last meeting. Of the 18 tons of tin included in the accounts, 10 tons were raised in the first six weeks, and during the past fortnight 8 tons, and as this latter rate was likely to continue or increase, the present prospects were considered far more encouraging.

At Proper United Mine meeting, on Tuesday (Mr. Palmer in the chair), the accounts showed a credit balance of 3141l. 9s. 11d. Details in another column.

At South Houghton Mine meeting, on June 27, the accounts to the end of March showed a debit balance of 401l. 19s. 6d. A call of 2s. per share was made. Highly favourable reports had been received from experienced practical agents, relative to the antecedents and present prospects of the mine, which recommended the extension of the adit into the hill, and before long the prosecution of the mine below adit. Mr. T. B. Lawman was appointed London secretary, at a salary of 55s. per month.

At the East Wheal Russell (special) meeting, yesterday, upon the proposition of Mr. Pennington, seconded by Mr. Ward, a resolution was passed authorising and empowering the committee to restore the shares forfeited on April 25 to such of the parties previously holding the same, and (admitting the validity of the forfeiture) are willing to pay, and do pay, all calls owing to the present time, together with interest, at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum thereon from the date each call became due, on or before July 15; and that, in default thereof, the committee were directed to have the shares sold by public auction, for the benefit of the adventurers, before the next general meeting.

At Falmouth and Sperrys special meeting, held at the Red Lion Hotel, Truro, for the purpose of considering the propriety of removing Captain Killo from the management, it was resolved:—That it is the opinion of the adventurers that Captain Killo's conduct in the management of these mines has entirely met their approval, and that the Chairman be requested to sign this resolution on their behalf. Forty shareholders were present, and only three dissented from the resolution.

At the Lantwit Vardre Colliery Company (special) meeting, on Thursday (Mr. M. C. Seton in the chair), it was agreed that the report of the committee should be circulated among the shareholders. Details in another column.

At the Ely Merthyr Colliery Company second annual meeting, on Monday (Mr. King in the chair) Mr. Evans, the secretary, read the report, which stated that the colliery was in excellent working order, that a credit of 8000l. had been carried to the account of obtaining a market for all the coal they could raise, and that it was necessary to issue preference shares to carry on the working of the mine. The directors were glad to announce that they had obtained a market for the whole of the coal they raise. The Chairman, in moving the adoption of the report, stated that the directors had entailed upon themselves great labour and anxiety, for which they had received no reward, and they, therefore, felt called upon to ask the aid of the shareholders under the circumstances. They had no desire to withhold from them the great necessity that existed for an adequate capital being found. The whole of the operations of the company had been experimental. But this might say, without the fear of contradiction, that they had a bed of coal which must, in the long run, pay the shareholders. A few preference shares had been issued, but the company was indebted to some few individuals for a loan of 15000l. They felt it was due to themselves, before they took the preference shares, to know what was the intention of the shareholders before they took upon themselves the responsibility of taking up the company as a private enterprise. They were not content to carry on the business as a private enterprise. They had no doubt evidence that coal was there, and all they wanted was adequate machinery to take it out. They would carry it out as an ordinary mercantile enterprise, and they had the greatest confidence in it, if the necessary capital was found. Mr. Cooper seconded the motion, which, after a brief conversation, was unanimously adopted. A motion was then passed thanking the directors for their energy and zeal in carrying out the business of the company, and calling on the shareholders to assist them in re-elected directors. Mr. Gilbert having been elected, and Messrs. Broughton and Cooper re-elected directors, the meeting became special, to make alterations in the Deed of Settlement, after which the proceedings were brought to a close by a vote of thanks to the Chairman.

The Muntz Metal Company has declared an interim dividend for the half-year at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum. This has no reference to the actual earnings of the company, which have, it is said, been very considerably in excess of the

dividend declared, which, being an interim one, is in accordance with the Articles of Association.

At the Cape Copper Mining Company meeting, on July 1, the directors declared a dividend of 10s. per share, on account of the estimated profits on the company's operations to Dec. 31st.

The Bon Accord Copper Mining Company special general meeting was held yesterday, at the London Tavern (Mr. A. W. Young in the chair), for the purpose of authorising and empowering the liquidators of the company to accept the offer made by the Yorks Peninsula Mining Company for the purchase of the Bon Accord property and mine, and all the other assets of the Bon Accord Company, for 75,000 shares, of 1l. each, fully paid up, in the Yorks Peninsula Mining Company; and to legally convey and make over the same to them. The Chairman proposed a resolution to that effect, which was seconded by Mr. F. P. Ward. Mr. A. L. Elder stated that Captain Hughes, the discoverer of the Wallaroo and Mounta Mines, had arrived from the colony by the last mail, and that he had expressed to him (Mr. Elder) his opinion that the Kurile Mine, about to be worked by the Yorks Peninsula Mining Company, was one of the most promising mineral properties in the district, and that he fully expected it would prove to be a success. The resolution was then put to the meeting, and carried unanimously.

At the Hindostan (Singhboom) Copper Company meeting, on Monday (Mr. S. J. Wilde in the chair), an adjournment took place, there not being sufficient shareholders present to form a quorum. Details in another column.

MANCHESTER, JULY 7.—The Mining Market here has shared in the general depression, and shares have been very quiet. The principal transactions have been in East Caradon, at 29 1/2; at the commencement of the week, closing at 29 to 29 1/2; Wheal Ury, 25 1/2 to 26; Wheal Grenville, 6 1/2 to 7 1/4.

COAL MARKET.—On Monday, the fresh arrivals amounted to 53 ships. The demand for house coal further improved, and nearly the whole quantity for sale found buyers, at an advance of 3d. per ton; Hartley's also rose 3d. to 6d. per ton; manufacturers' steady, at fully previous quotations. Best house coal, 17s. 6d. to 18s. 6d.; seconds, 16s. to 17s.; Hartley's, 15s. 6d. to 16s. 6d.; manufacturers', 13s. to 15s.—On Wednesday, there were 63 arrivals. The demand was sufficient to take off all the house coal, at Monday's prices. Hartley's were a very short supply, and realised an advance of 6d. per ton.—On Friday, there were 32 arrivals. All descriptions of coal continued in steady demand, at last prices. Hetton Wallsend, 18s. 6d.; Haswell Wallsend, 18s. 3d.; South Hetton Wallsend, 18s. 3d.; Braddyll's Wallsend, 17s.; Eden Main, 16s. 6d.; Framwellgate Wallsend, 16s. 3d.; Hasting's Hartley, 17s.; Tanfield Moor, 13s. 6d.; 5 cargoes unsold; 40 ships at sea.

LIVERPOOL COAL TRADE.—From the Coal Circular of Messrs. Platt we learn that the quantity of Cannel, coal, coke, and patent fuel shipped at Liverpool in June was 54,853 tons, and in the corresponding month of last year 37,917 tons, showing an increase last month of 16,936 tons. The exports coastwise during June were 17,857 tons; same month last year, 8991 tons—increased last month, 8866 tons. Total exports coastwise from Jan. to June, 72,142 tons; same period last year, 41,790 tons—increased this year, 30,343 tons.

BRISTOL COAL TRADE.—During June, 1610 tons of coal were exported overseas from Bristol, as against 712 tons in May, showing an increase in the shipments last month of 898 tons. The exports in June were as follows:—Bermuda, 500 tons; Singapore, 550 tons; Barbadoes, 400 tons; Madeira, 160 tons—total, 1610 tons. These returns, compared with the corresponding month last year, when only 150 tons of coal were shipped from Bristol, show an increase of 1460 tons in the exports. The total exports for 1864 up to the present time amount to 4984 tons, as against 4321 tons in the corresponding period in 1863.

SPANISH FINANCIAL COMMISSION, 4, LOTHBURY.—The Spanish Government has fixed the PRICE in London of the QUICKSILVER from the ALMADEN MINES at £8 per bottle, with 3 per cent. discount and 1/4 per cent. brokerage to the sworn brokers; and in Seville at Rs. 724 and 26 cents, the bottles containing the same quantity as hitherto. The said commission is entrusted with the sale in London.—July 7, 1864.

TO COLLIERY AND LEAD PROPRIETORS.—A MINERAL SURVEYOR, having two years' certificate from an engineering college, and who has had experience in collieries, lead mines, the surveying and management of estates, is OPEN to an ENGAGEMENT, at home or abroad. Unexceptionable references and testimonials.—Address by letter, "X. Y. Z.," Post-office, Bishopston, near Swansea.

WANTED, by a respectable young man, a SITUATION as ASSAYER or CHEMIST. Understands the alkali trade, and also copper smelting.—Address, "R. W.," Post-office, Birmingham.

WANTED, a QUANTITY (say, 50 tons) of TEMPORARY WAGON RAILS, from 15 lbs. to 30 lbs. per yard. Also, a QUANTITY of SMALL EARTH WAGONS, to hold about a yard; and a PORTABLE ENGINE.—Address, "W. 126," Courier office, Halifax.

RED ORE.—WANTED, by a gentleman having a good connection among ironmasters, an AGENCY for the SALE of HEMATITE, or RED IRON ORE.—Apply to Mr. MURRAY, 159, West George-street, Glasgow.

IRON PYRITES.—PERSONS REQUIRING IRON PYRITES from Spain, with FIFTY PER CENT. SULPHUR, are requested to apply to B. ABELL, Fonda del Comercio, Santander, Spain.

FLUOR-SPAR DELIVERED AT MATLOCK STATION at TEN SHILLINGS PER TON.—Apply to Mr. WILLIAM SPERRER, Matlock, Derbyshire.

RAILS.—FOUR HUNDRED TONS OF NEW DOUBLE HEADED RAILS FOR SALE, 80 lbs. per yard.—Apply to Mr. W. H. FORESTER, Swansea.

FOR SALE, the RIGHT to the PATENT of a VALUABLE IMPROVEMENT IN VALVES AND BUCKETS FOR PUMPS, and IN VALVES OR COCKS FOR OTHER USES.—For particulars, apply to Mr. W. T. RAWLE, patent and mining agent, 39, Budge-street, Bristol.

FOR SALE, 19 1/2 in. FORCING PUMP, 14 in. LIFTING PUMP, HAND PUMPS, pumping crank, lifting screw, pit chain, and other colliery material.—Apply to Mr. JOHN FALKER, Nailsea, near Bristol.

HORIZONTAL ENGINES FOR SALE, at very low prices.—One 12 in. cylinder, 24 in. stroke; one 12 in. cylinder, 36 in. stroke; and two 14 in. cylinders, 24 in. stroke. All ready for delivery, and may be had with or without fly-wheels.—Apply to Messrs. E. PAGE and Co., Laurence Pountney-place, Laurence Pountney-hill, Cannon-street, E.C.

NORTH LAXEY MINE.—WANTED, for cash, a FEW SHARES. State lowest price, and whether old or preference shares.—Address, "J. W. H.," No. 20, Clumber-street, Nottingham.

CAPT. C. WILLIAMS has FOR SALE FIFTY SHARES in the HAVAN MINE at 70s. per share, and SIXTY SHARES in the CWM-SYMLLOD UNITED, at 40s. per share, both free of commission. Mr. WILLIAMS has also a FIRST RATE LEAD AND COPPER MINE TO DISPOSE OF, full particulars of which will be given upon application being made. Tyn-y-Wern, Talleis, Shrewsbury, June 8, 1864.

CAUTION.—BEFORE BUYING A MINE SHARE READ TREVOIR AND CO.'S "MINES AND MINING," and learn the enormous risks and heavy losses awaiting all who enter on mining without experience. To the young adventurer their personal will save scores, or perhaps hundreds of pounds. Per post 13 stamps. 3, Upper John-street, Barnsbury-park, London, N.

\* Beware of gratuitous circulars and advice, and most new mines.

It is gratifying to find that the prognostications of the SOUTH ST. IVES TIN AND COPPER MINE are strengthened by the almost simultaneous discovery of what promises to be large deposits of tin in the south-eastern part of the Rosewall Hill and Ransom United, and in the north-eastern part of the old Balnoon sett, the former on the north and the latter on the immediate south of the South St. Ives. If it should be the same lode that is opened upon in these two mines, as is thought to be the case, it must pass through the South St. Ives, and intersect some of its lodes not far from the centre of the sett.

GOLD MINING IN NORTH WALES.—We have this week had placed before us a prospectus of a new gold mining adventure in North Wales, called the Caegwernog Gold Mining Company (Limited), with offices at No. 2, Moorgate-street. The company proposes to develop the resources of the Caegwernog Mine, which adjoins the Welsh Company's gold mine at Cefn Coch, where the yield has recently averaged 7 ozs. of gold per ton. The lodes run from Cefn Coch through Caegwernog, in the direction of the Clogau and Vigna Mines; and it seems to be the opinion of competent mining engineers who have examined the ground that the gold-bearing veins of Caegwernog and Cefn Coch are continuations of those yielding so enormously at Clogau and Vigna. It is a feature of importance in Caegwernog that, in addition to gold, there is a fine lode of silver-lead, copper, and blende, from which profitable returns have been made, and which can at once be worked by the adits already completed. It is believed that sufficient ores will be won from this lode to pay for working expenses, thus leaving the gold obtained available for dividends. Visible gold has been found in several of the veins; and, from the number of distinct veins intersecting one another in the property, it is considered one of the most promising in the whole gold-bearing district of North Wales. The direction is most respectable, and the terms of purchase, taken all in shares, so favourable, that the shareholders have every chance of realising good divi-

dends, all the money subscribed being available for the purposes of working the mine.

ST. DAVID'S GOLD MINING COMPANY.—In consequence of the large discoveries of copper made on this property, great exertions are being made to work the mine energetically, so as to make early returns of ore. One of the directors has undertaken personally to superintend the workings. Machinery for working the copper will be immediately put up; and it is confidently hoped that positive results will be shortly announced. No call will be necessary for the increased works now in contemplation.

LEAD ORES.—There is a new competitor for the lead ores of Cornwall in the firm of the Falmouth Smelting Company. These gentlemen bought a parcel of Wheal Mary Ann ores (30 tons), at 17l. 15s. 6d., on July 5, at an excess of 1l. 9s. 6d. per ton above the next best bidder; at the same time, 31 tons of lead ore, from the same mine, were sold at 28l. 15s. 6d., to Sims, Williams, and Co., at an excess of 1s. per ton above the Falmouth Company. There are now ten firms who regularly tender for the Cornish lead ores.

THE TIN STANDARD.—English tin has been dull of sale, and the price of metal was reduced on the 4th inst. 4s. per cwt.—to 104s. for common, and 105s. for refined. No reduction was fixed for the standard of ores from—Common, 99s.; superior common, 99s.; fine, 101s.; superior fine, 103s. The smelters, however, have for some time past exceeded these standards, but it is not likely they will do so in the present state of the market, and after the reduction in the price of metal announced above.—West Briton.

RAILWAY REVENUE THIS YEAR.—The revenue of our railways has been making great strides this year. In the first quarter the receipts amounted to 7,102,378l., as compared with 6,534,829l. in the corresponding three months of 1863, showing an increase of 567,549l., or 8.67 per cent. In the second quarter of the year the receipts were 8,139,647l., as compared with 7,413,733l. in the corresponding three months of 1863, showing an increase of 725,914l., or 9.79 per cent. For the six months the aggregate receipts appear from these figures to have been as follows:—

|                     | 1863.       | 1864.       | Increase.  |
|---------------------|-------------|-------------|------------|
| First quarter.....  | £6,534,829  | £7,102,378  | £567,549   |
| Second quarter..... | 7,413,733   | 8,139,647   | 725,914    |
| Total.....          | £13,948,562 | £15,242,025 | £1,293,463 |

This increase of 1,293,463l. represents an advance of 9.28 per cent. The average extent of railway worked during the six months was 11,186 miles, against 10,782 miles in the corresponding period of 1863, showing an increase of 404 miles, or 3.74 per cent. The receipts thus gained on the mileage to the extent of 5.54 per cent.

| LEAD ORES.             |        |                |                        |
|------------------------|--------|----------------|------------------------|
| Mines.                 | Tons.  | Price per ton. | Purchasers.            |
| Trelawny.....          | 61     | £29 7 6        | Trefry's Trustees.     |
| ditto.....             | 44     | 12 14 0        | Phillips & Darlington. |
| Sold on the 30th June. |        |                |                        |
| North Devon.....       | 30     | 13 4 6         | Falmouth Co.           |
| Sold on the 1st July.  |        |                |                        |
| Minera.....            | 100    | 14 17 0        | Sims, Williams, & Co.  |
| ditto.....             | 100    | 15 1 0         | ditto                  |
| ditto.....             | 100    | 14 14 0        | ditto                  |
| ditto.....             | 100    | 14 14 0        | ditto                  |
| ditto.....             | 100    | 14 11 0        | ditto                  |
| ditto.....             | 21 1/2 | 14 15 6        | Walker, Parker, & Co.  |
| ditto.....             | 21 1/2 | 14 15 6        | Panther Co.            |
| Cargill.....           | 63     | 18 5 6         | R. Mitchell & Son.     |
| Sold on the 22d July.  |        |                |                        |
| Brontford.....         | 25     | 14 18 6        | Sims, Williams, & Co.  |
| Sold on the 5th July.  |        |                |                        |
| Macysafn.....          | 70     | 14 17 6        | Panther Co.            |
| ditto.....             | 70     | 14 15 6        | ditto                  |
| Wheal Mary Ann.....    | 31     | 28 16 6        | Sims, Williams, & Co.  |
| ditto.....             | 30     | 17 18 6        | Falmouth Co.           |
| Sold on the 6th July.  |        |                |                        |
| Great Laxey.....       | 100    | 26 2 0         | Sims, Williams, & Co.  |
| Sold on the 8th July.  |        |                |                        |
| Havan.....             | 50     | 13 11 6        | Newton, Kents, & Co.   |

| BLENDE.     |       |                |                |
|-------------|-------|----------------|----------------|
| Mine.       | Tons. | Price per ton. | Purchasers.    |
| Minera..... | 84    | £5 12 6        | H. Southern.   |
| ditto.....  | 30    | 5 7 0          | ditto          |
| ditto.....  | 16    | 5 8 0          | Vivian & Sons. |

| BLACK TIN.                     |                 |                |                            |
|--------------------------------|-----------------|----------------|----------------------------|
| Mines.                         | Tons c. q. lbs. | Price per ton. | Amount.                    |
| Prosper United ..              | 7 2 2 23        | £62 10 0       | £445 19 0—Mellancar.       |
| ditto.....                     | 1 19 2 16       | 51 0 0         | 101 1 8—ditto              |
| Sold during the month of June. |                 |                |                            |
| Wheal Killy.....               | 24 5 3 8        | —              | 1554 12 7—Enthoven & Sons. |

| COPPER ORES.     |       |                |                 |
|------------------|-------|----------------|-----------------|
| Mines.           | Tons. | Price per ton. | Purchasers.     |
| Great Laxey..... | 120   | £17 6          | St. Helen's Co. |

**COPPER ORES.**

Sampled June 22, and sold at Tyack's Hotel, Camborne, July 7.

| Mines.                | Tons. | Price.  | Mines.               | Tons. | Price.  |
|-----------------------|-------|---------|----------------------|-------|---------|
| Clifford Amalgam..... | 102   | £3 17 0 | South Tolgus.....    | 47    | £7 4 0  |
| ditto.....            | 93    | 5 5 0   | East Pool.....       | 66    | 4 1 6   |
| ditto.....            | 92    | 3 17 0  | ditto.....           | 59    | 4 11 6  |
| ditto.....            | 83    | 3 14 6  | ditto.....           | 55    | 4 5 6   |
| ditto.....            | 77    | 4 17 6  | North Roskear.....   | 82    | 10 4 0  |
| ditto.....            | 76    | 10 13 6 | ditto.....           | 64    | 13 10 0 |
| ditto.....            | 64    | 2 15 6  | ditto.....           | 28    | 7 0 6   |
| ditto.....            | 63    | 4 14 6  | Tolcarne.....        | 57    | 4 3 6   |
| ditto.....            | 60    | 4 9 0   | ditto.....           | 41    | 6 15 6  |
| ditto.....            | 52    | 11 6 0  | ditto.....           | 37    | 4 13 6  |
| ditto.....            | 50    | 10 5 6  | ditto.....           | 26    | 3 14 6  |
| Consols.....          | 50    | 10 5 6  | Wheal Bassett.....   | 60    | 5 10 6  |
| West Seton.....       | 90    | 5 9 6   | ditto.....           | 42    | 5 9 0   |
| ditto.....            | 83    | 5 19 0  | ditto.....           | 38    | 12 6 0  |
| ditto.....            | 67    | 5 1 6   | East Bassett.....    | 46    | 6 8 6   |
| ditto.....            | 65    | 6 13 0  | ditto.....           | 34    | 11 7 6  |
| ditto.....            | 54    | 6 17 6  | ditto.....           | 19    | 13 14 6 |
| ditto.....            | 50    | 8 9 6   | South Frances.....   | 43    | 5 12 6  |
| ditto.....            | 41    | 2 15 6  | ditto.....           | 29    | 5 11 6  |
| Wheal Seton.....      | 32    | 5 4 0   | ditto.....           | 26    | 7 7 6   |
| ditto.....            | 5     | 2 7 0   | Nangiles.....        | 43    | 7 4 6   |
| Pendavydd.....        | 70    | 4 9 6   | ditto.....           | 19    | 6 12 0  |
| ditto.....            | 66    | 6 12 0  | ditto.....           | 18    | 4 8 0   |
| ditto.....            | 60    | 4 19 0  | Carn Camborne.....   | 29    | 3 15 0  |
| ditto.....            | 59    | 5 7 0   | ditto.....           | 11    | 7 19 6  |
| ditto.....            | 20    | 1 13 0  | North Crofty.....    | 36    | 7 8 6   |
| South Tolgus.....     | 95    | 4 16 0  | West Stray Park..... | 32    | 6 9 0   |
| ditto.....            | 62    | 7 17 6  | South Bassett.....   | 17    | 4 12 6  |
| ditto.....            | 61    | 4 11 0  | Wheal Damsel.....    | 12    | 4 7 0   |

| TOTAL PRODUCE.      |     |      |       |    |   |                        |    |      |      |    |   |
|---------------------|-----|------|-------|----|---|------------------------|----|------|------|----|---|
| Clifford Amalgam .. | 812 | .... | £4574 | 12 | 6 | East Bassett .....     | 99 | .... | £943 | 1  | 6 |
| West Seton .....    | 450 | .... | 2667  | 13 | 0 | South Frances .....    | 98 | .... | 595  | 6  | 0 |
| Wheal Seton .....   | 404 | .... | 2156  | 17 | 0 | Nanglies .....         | 80 | .... | 512  | 11 | 6 |
| South Tolgus .....  | 255 | .... | 1550  | 4  | 0 | Carri Nabarro .....    | 40 | .... | 196  | 9  | 6 |
| North Tolgus .....  | 174 | .... | 1016  | 10 | 0 | Cam Northro .....      | 36 | .... | 367  | 6  | 0 |
| North Roskear ..... | 174 | .... | 1916  | 6  | 0 | West Street Park ..... | 32 | .... | 300  | 0  | 0 |
| Tolcarne .....      | 161 | .... | 785   | 11 | 6 | South Bassett .....    | 17 | .... | 75   | 12 | 6 |
| Wheal Bassett ..... | 144 | .... | 1036  | 7  | 0 | Wheal Damsel .....     | 12 | .... | 52   | 4  | 0 |



## WATSON AND CUELL'S MINING CIRCULAR.

WATSON AND CUELL,  
MINING AGENTS, STOCK AND SHARE DEALERS, &c.,  
1, ST. MICHAEL'S ALLEY, CORNHILL, LONDON.

Messrs. WATSON and CUELL having made arrangements for transferring their weekly Circular, which has had so large a circulation during the past ten years, to the columns of the *Mining Journal*, their special reports and remarks upon Mines and Mining, and the state of the Share Market, will in future appear in this column.

In the year 1843, when Cornish mining was almost unknown to the general public, attention was first called to its advantages, when properly conducted, in the "Compendium of British Mining," commenced in 1837, and published in 1843, by Mr. J. Y. Watson, F.G.S., author of "Gleanings among Mines and Miners," "Records of Ancient Mining," "Cornish Notes" (first series, 1862), "Cornish Notes" (second series, 1863), "The Progress of Mining," with Statistics of the Mining Interest, annually for 21 years, &c., &c. In the Compendium published in 1843 Mr. Watson was the first to recommend the system of a "division of small risks in several mines, ensuring success in the aggregate," and Messrs. Watson and Cuell have always a selected list on hand. Perhaps at no former period in the annals of mining has there been more peculiar need of honest and experienced advice in regard to mines and share-dealing than there is at present; and, from the lengthened experience of Messrs. Watson and Cuell, they are emboldened to offer, thus publicly, their best services to all connected with mines or the market, as they have for so many years done privately, through the medium of their own Circular.

Messrs. WATSON and CUELL transact business in the purchase and sale of mining shares, and other securities, payments of calls, receipt, and transmission of dividends, obtaining information for clients, and affording advice, to the best of their knowledge and judgment, based on the experience of more than 30 years active connection with the Mining Market.

Messrs. WATSON and CUELL also inform their clients and the public, that they transact business in the public funds, railways, docks, insurance, and every other description of shares dealt in on the Stock Exchange.

Messrs. WATSON and CUELL are almost daily asked their opinion of particular mines, as well as to recommend mines to invest or speculate in, and they give their advice and recommend mines to the best of their judgment and ability, founded on the best practical advice they can obtain from the mining districts, but they will not be held responsible, nor subject to blame, if results do not always equal the expectations they may have held out in a property so fluctuating as mining.

Messrs. WATSON and CUELL having agents and correspondents in all the mining districts, and an extensive connection among the largest holders of mining property, have the more confidence in tendering their advice on all matters relating to the state and prospects of mines and mining companies, and are enabled to supply shares in all the best mines at close market prices, free of all charges for commission.

MISCELLANEOUS REMARKS.—Several correspondents are reminded of what, upon consideration, must be apparent to all, there are many things in connection with mines and mining that cannot be published without risk of great personal abuse from interested parties; yet many things not generally known often determine the value of a property, and account for some of the strange anomalies frequently referred to, in the relative value of mines in the market. What we can publish with safety we shall, and any other information in our power to give will be furnished to our clients privately. Even our remarks upon the Chiverton district last week, general as they were, have given great offence to one or two promoters; but as we are perfectly aware that to be of any use to the public our remarks must occasionally be offensive to individuals, we can only say, "Let the galled jades win." It has always been our object to uphold legitimate mining, and we shall continue to do so to the best of our ability, and, if necessary, shall speak plainly, as well in reference to the Chiverton as of any other district. At the same time, we wish to steer clear of personal reflections.

THE EASTERN DISTRICT will command more attention ere long, and East Russell will probably open the ball. The 130 from Homersham's shaft is getting near the point from whence a cross-cut will be put out to intersect the lode beneath the spot where it was rich, and caused so much excitement, in the level above. The agents have strong reasons for believing that the lode will prove highly productive; and if so, shares will take a great rise. The market, therefore, should be watched for the next month or two, and shares be picked up when low. With the rise in East Russell, a demand will also spring up for New East Russell, which is one of the best speculations in the district—on the run of East Russell lodes, and adjoining Wheal Crebor. A shaft is to be sunk to take the lode 10 fms. below the adit, in which it has been productive; and this adit is being continued towards East Russell, to come in 80 fms. deep, under a splendid gossan lode opened in the hill. In these shares there is an opening for a cent. per cent. rise, with a small risk, if time is not lost. Crebor is approaching an interesting point, the 96 going towards the winze. The fact should not be lost sight of that Crebor, some 50 years ago, produced 150,000lb. worth of copper from a lode discovered in cutting the Tavistock Canal, and that the mine is adjoining Devon Great Consols, and, therefore, in a highly mineralised district.

WEST FRANCES.—In our last we omitted to state that the ground, which has been very hard, with poor stinff in the upper levels, has greatly improved in the 85, or bottom level, which makes us think it will change still more favourably in depth, and render the piece of ground between it and East Grenville a fine speculation.

WHEAL HOPE sold on Tuesday 41 tons of lead ore; 25 tons at 21l. 15s. 6d. per ton, 10 tons at 15l. 6s. per ton, and 6 tons at 9l. 13s. 6d. per ton; total, 755l. 8s. 6d. In a former working this mine made large returns, and smelting works were erected on the spot. The old company suspended the works for two reasons—1. Because their levels were driven to their boundary, and they could not get the adjoining ground.—2. A slide cut out the lode, and then did not prove on the other side of it. The present company commenced with two objects—to see the lode the other side of the slide, which has been done, and to continue the levels into the ground that the old company could not get, but which the present one has got. To accomplish all this a heavy expenditure has been made in machinery, &c., and the whim-engine and crusher were put to work about 10 days ago, and all paid for. During the progress of these works the present company have sold lead ores to the value of 3445l. 14s. 5d., including the present two-monthly sale of 755l. 8s. 6d. In future more pitches will be set and more ore raised, and we hope at a profit; yet at 4l. per share the whole mine, and its expensive machinery, stands at a market value of 8192l., or less than the premiums charged the public for many sets, without a stick of machinery or an ounce of ore. Truly there are strange anomalies in mining, though, perhaps, it is not surprising that promoters should prefer to recommend and puff off new schemes, for which the enormous premiums charged go into their own pockets, than to notice or deal in bona fide undertakings, where a rise in value would only benefit the public shareholders! Time, however, rights these things.

At EAST GRENVILLE, the 65 fm. level west has now been driven upwards of 12 fms. through the rich course of ore, and we hear the sampling will be at least 100 tons of good ore. The end has improved in the 65, and the 75 commenced. We do not expect this latter end to reach the shoot of ore for some time, but it may come into ore sooner than the 65 did. The continuance of this course of ore is not only of vast importance to East Grenville, but to Grenville also; and the public should not lose sight of this. When it was first met with in East Grenville, in the 65, it was 50 fms. from the boundary, and having now been driven 12 fathoms, it is within 38 fms. of Grenville; and, if it continues rich to the boundary, it will confirm the opinion we hold—that this lode has never yet been seen in Grenville. If we are right in our opinion, it will add many thousands to the value of Grenville; and the proof of this will not take long, for as much as 2 fms. have been driven in one week in East Grenville. We believe the opinion is pretty general that the lode has not been seen in Grenville, but it is difficult to say positively, on account of the cross-courses; and when we first mooted the question, and pointed to the distance from the boundary of the 65 end in East Grenville, we were accused of injuring the latter. We cannot see it in that light, however, for if the course of ore lasts for 50 fms. long in that mine, it will have quite enough of it, and be the richest mine in the district.

At BOTTLE HILL Robert's lode, in the 17, east of Strode's shaft, is 2½ ft. wide; good work for tin, and opening a profitable piece of ground.

CREDIT MOBILIER.—We have received a great many offers to join in this, in sums of 250l. to 500l.; but we are of opinion, at present, that it would be better to have it in 20 shares, of 1000l. each.

NEW EAST RUSSELL.—Since our remarks upon this mine were written a report, made for a large shareholder in Salisbury, by Capt. Secombe, the manager of East Caradon, has been shown to us,—it is very favourable indeed; and Capt. Secombe states that two promising lodes may soon form a junction in the adit end, 80 fathoms deep.

The MARKET can scarcely be worse than it is; but as the particulars of it, together with the latest prices of the Mining Exchange, will be found in the City Article, we refer to that article for information on this head.

## THE EBBW VALE COMPANY (LIMITED).

Incorporated under the Companies Act, 1862.  
Capital, £4,000,000, in 80,000 shares of £50 each. Deposit on application, £1 per share; and £4 on allotment.  
Further calls will not exceed £5 per share, made at intervals of not less than three months, and will extend over a period of three years.  
It is estimated that not more than two-thirds of the total capital will be required to be called up.

DIRECTORS.  
ABRAHAM DARBY, Esq., Ebbw Vale Park, Monmouthshire—CHAIRMAN AND MANAGING DIRECTOR.  
JOSEPH ROBINSON, Esq., Berkhampstead and London—DEPUTY-CHAIRMAN.  
FRANCIS TOTHILL, Esq., Bristol.  
JOHN PLATT, Esq., Oldham.  
G. S. BEECROFT, Esq., M.P., Leeds.  
JAMES ASPINALL TURNER, Esq., M.P., Manchester.  
HARRY GEORGE GORDON, Esq., 1, Chilton-place, Hyde Park, London.  
CHARLES KING ANDERSON, Esq., 65, Old Broad-street, London.

BANKERS.  
The Bank of England, and its several branches at Manchester, Birmingham, Liverpool, Bristol, Leeds, Newcastle, Hull, Plymouth, Portsmouth, Leicester.  
SOLICITORS—Messrs. Freshfield and Newman, London.  
BROKERS—Messrs. Joshua Hutchinson and Son, London.

AUDITORS.  
David Chadwick, Esq. (Messrs. Chadwick, Adamson, McKenna, and Co.), 27, Great George-street, Westminster.  
John Young, Esq. (Messrs. Coleman, Tarquand, Youngs, and Co.), Tokenhouse-yard, City.

OFFICES (PRO TEM).  
27, GREAT GEORGE STREET, WESTMINSTER; and  
7, LAURENCE POUNTNEY HILL, CITY.

## ABRIDGED PROSPECTUS.

The company is formed for the purpose of carrying into effect an agreement made for the purchase of the coal, iron, and other works, which have for a long time been carried on with very satisfactory results by private individuals, and are capable of considerable expansion with greatly increased profits.

No promotion money or other similar payment will be made.

Detailed prospectuses and forms of application for shares may be obtained at the Bank of England and its several branches, from the brokers, or from the undersigned, by whom any further information required will be furnished.

CHADWICK, ADAMSON, M'KENNA, AND CO., Financial Agents,  
27, Great George-street, Westminster, and 64, Cross-street,  
Manchester.

## FORM OF APPLICATION FOR ALLOTMENT OF SHARES.

To the Directors of the Ebbw Vale Company (Limited), per Messrs. Chadwick, Adamson, McKenna and Co., Financial Agents, 27, Great George-street, Westminster, and 64, Cross-street, Manchester.

GENTLEMEN,—Having paid a deposit of £1 per share, I beg to apply for shares of £50 each in the proposed Ebbw Vale Company (Limited); and I hereby agree to become a shareholder in that company, subject to its rules and regulations, and to accept such shares, or any less number that may be allotted to me.

I am, Gentlemen, your obedient servant,

Name in full.....  
Address in full.....  
Profession or occupation.....  
Date.....

## THE EBBW VALE COMPANY (LIMITED).

Notice is hereby given, that NO FURTHER APPLICATIONS FOR SHARES in this company will be RECEIVED AFTER MONDAY, the 11th inst., for LONDON, and WEDNESDAY, the 13th inst., for the COUNTRY.

CHADWICK, ADAMSON, M'KENNA, AND CO., Financial Agents,  
No. 27, Great George-street, Westminster, and 64, Cross-street,  
Manchester, July 4, 1864.

## THE CAEGWERNOG GOLD MINING COMPANY (LIMITED).

Capital £50,000, in 10,000 shares of £5 each.  
Deposit on application 10s. per share, and £1 on allotment.  
Prospectuses may be obtained from the brokers, Messrs. BALLANTINE and READ, Austinfrs., &c. A notice of the above appears in another column.

## PANT-Y-BUARTH AND UNITED LEAD MINING COMPANY (LIMITED).

Incorporated under the Companies Act, 1862.  
Capital £100,000, in 10,000 shares of £10 each. 10s. per share to be paid on application, and £1 per share on allotment.

No call to exceed 10s. per share, of which three months' notice will be given; and it is confidently anticipated that one-half of the capital will be amply sufficient for all purposes.

DIRECTORS.  
EDWIN CARTER, Esq., St. Columb Bank, Cornwall.  
JACOB L. ELKIE, Esq., Windsor Chambers, Great St. Helen's.

EDMUND GILBERT CAMLEY, Esq., Counsel for Cornwall, Bodmin.  
B. HEALEY, Esq., 11, Canterbury Villas, Malda Vale.

Capt. JOHN MATTHEW, Brunswick Villa, Barnet.  
Lieut.-Col. NAPIER STURT, M.P., 13, Portman-square.

SECRETARY—William Healey, Esq.  
CONSULTING ENGINEER—John Hitchens, Esq., St. Michael's House, Cornhill, London.

LOCAL ENGINEER—T. L. Cottingham, Esq., Mold.

BANKERS.  
London..... Messrs. Roberts, Lubbock, and Co.  
Chester..... Messrs. Williams and Co., Old Bank.

SOLICITOR—J. Perry Godfrey, Esq., South-square, Gray's Inn, W.C.  
AUDITOR—F. W. Spooner, Esq., 10, America-square.

BROKERS.  
London..... Hubert B. Rye, Esq., 77, Old Broad-street.  
Chester..... John Jones, Esq., Westminster-buildings.

TEMPORARY OFFICES.—WINDSOR CHAMBERS, GREAT ST. HELEN'S, &c.

This company has been formed for the purchase and working of the above mines, situated about three miles north-west of Mold, in Flintshire; held under favourable leases at very low royalties. These mines have already been worked to dead-water level, and numerous shafts are in good order. The property comprises an area of about 2436 acres, and, according to the Ordnance Survey of 1850, was proved to contain 13 lead lodes, producing lead ore realising the highest price in the market of any mines in North Wales, viz., £14 and £16 per ton.

The locality in which these mines are situated is well known to be one of the richest for lead in the United Kingdom; and the neighbouring mines, including Rhoeasmor, &c., have for a long period paid, and are still paying, very large dividends; and in the case of the Minera Mines, in the adjoining district of Wrexham, the dividends for the last year amounted to no less than 116 per cent. per annum upon a paid-up capital of £45,000, and the sales of lead ore and blende for the quarter ending 31st March, 1864, amounted to £29,750.

The reports, which are from mining engineers of the highest respectability and standing, justify the expectation that similar results will attend the development of Pant-y-Buarth in the Pant-y-Buarth United Mines.

Some of the lodes of these mines were worked at great profit some years since, giving immense quantities of ore; but the directors of the company then existing were unwilling to expend the amount necessary for erecting proper pumping machinery, the price of lead being then only £6 per ton, and the royalty £1 per ton. Large quantities of ore were being raised from the several shafts, when the water put a stop to the works, and from one mine alone, the month previous to the stoppage, upwards of 500 tons of ore were sold, and large quantities were ready to be brought up, which can be raised immediately the water is removed, and which will at once realise a large profit.

It is now intended to erect engines of a maximum power, ample for all future contingencies, as well as for the present effectual working of the mines; and, further, to make the best modern appliances and improved machinery, so as to economise to the utmost both steam and water power.

A conditional contract has already been entered into with a highly responsible engineer to erect the requisite steam-engines, buildings, and machinery to drain the principal mines, to place engines, &c., to three working shafts, and to provide all the requisite crushing-machines, trucks, &c.; and the engineer is so far satisfied as to the value of the mines, that he has consented to be paid one-half of such contract in shares of the company.

The present proprietors have expended large sums of money since the mines were worked as above mentioned, and arrangement have been made with them for the purchase of the leases, plant, &c., for the sum £18,000, of which one-fifth is to be paid in cash, and the remaining four-fifths in shares. There are numerous buildings on the property necessary for the works, and 26 shafts, varying from 40 to 220 yards deep, so that immediately the water is removed active and profitable operations can be commenced.

The capital of the company has been fixed at £100,000; but it is pretty certain that the mines will yield large returns so soon as the water is drained, rendering it in that case unnecessary to call up more than one-half of the entire amount.

A large number of the shares have already been taken, and the directors will proceed to allot them so soon as the other necessary applications are received. In the event of no allotment being made, the deposit will be returned without deduction or delay.

Prospectuses, plans, and forms of application may be obtained of the secretary, at the offices of the company.

## FORM OF APPLICATION FOR SHARES.

To the Directors of the Pant-y-Buarth and United Lead Mining Company (Limited).  
GENTLEMEN,—Having paid to your bankers the sum of £ being the deposit of 10s. per share, I request you to allot to me share of £10 each in the above company; and I hereby agree to accept such shares, or any less number that may be allotted to me, and to pay the further sum of £1 per share on allotment, subject to the Articles of Association of the Company.

Name in full.....  
Profession or description.....  
Residence in full.....  
Date..... Usual signature.....

## PANT-Y-BUARTH AND UNITED LEAD MINING COMPANY (LIMITED).

CLOSE OF APPLICATION LIST.  
Notice is hereby given, that NO APPLICATIONS FOR SHARES in this company will be RECEIVED AFTER the 11th inst. for LONDON, and the 13th inst. for the COUNTRY subscribers. W. HEALEY, Sec.  
July 1, 1864.

## THE TAVISTOCK IRONWORKS AND STEEL ORDNANCE COMPANY (LIMITED).

The above company, having now taken possession of the well-known and long established business of Messrs. Gill and Co., of Tavistock, engineers, beg to announce that they have commenced operations, and are PREPARED TO ENTER INTO CONTRACTS for the MANUFACTURE and ERECTION OF STEAM ENGINES, BOILERS, and MACHINERY OF EVERY DESCRIPTION, as well as for SUPPLYING CONTRACTS, either at home or abroad, with RAILWAY and OTHER PLANT and MATERIAL, and MANUFACTURING promptly to order CAST and FORGED IRON OF ANY WEIGHT or DESCRIPTION, CHAINS, SHOVELS, and HAMMERS, and EVERY VARIETY OF IMPLEMENT for MINING, MANUFACTURING, or AGRICULTURAL PURPOSES; and having availed themselves of the services of Mr. T. Charles Gill, who continues the management of the works, are prepared to guarantee the quality of all articles supplied to be fully equal to that which has already secured for Messrs. Gill and Co. so extensive a reputation.

## MR. HOPTON'S NEW WORK, entitled

CONVERSATIONS ON MINES, BETWEEN "FATHER AND SON," will have 13 plans on ventilation, and of working out coal, with plans to show how to deal, and also lay the workings on a plan.

Address Mr. J. J. CAMPBELL, Cropper's-hill, St. Helen's.

N.B.—The engraver requiring more time than at first expected, Mr. Hopton is very sorry the work is not yet ready. He thanks the subscribers for their great number of orders, and assures them every one shall be attended to.

## HISTORY OF THE RISE AND PROGRESS OF MINING

IN DEVONSHIRE,  
From the time of the Phoenicians to the present.

By G. CHOWEN.  
London: Published at the MINING JOURNAL office, 26, Fleet-street, E.C.

## MR. JOHN H. CLEMENT, F.G.S., &amp;c., CONSULTING

MINING ENGINEER,  
3, GLOUCESTER TERRACE, CHURCH STREET, KENSINGTON, W.

Reports after inspection on any class of mines, quarries, or collieries in any part of the world. Promotion of companies undertaken, whether for foreign or home mines, quarries, or collieries.

Spanish, Mexican, or South American mines are considered by Mr. CLEMENT as first-rate properties for investment, Norwegian silver and copper mines as second to none.

## Notices to Correspondents.

\* Much inconvenience having arisen in consequence of several of the Numbers during the past year being out of print, we recommend that the Journals should be regularly Aled on receipt: it then forms an accumulating useful work of reference.

LIMITED LIABILITY AND THE COST-BOOK SYSTEM.—"R. W." (Bishopsgate).—The mode of limiting one's liability in cost-book partnerships is by relinquishment. A cost-book share can be relinquished at any time upon payment of the proportion of the liabilities then existing. Should the assets exceed the liabilities, the proportion will be paid to the relinquishing shareholder by the company.

CHIVERTON MINE.—Can anyone inform me when the water is expected to be drained, and what the chances of success are when the mine is in fork? I think it was stated at the meeting, more than twelve months since, the mine would be drained by the next September—nearly ten months since. Let us hope we may also now not have to look forward to a succession of calls.—OBSERVER.

WENTWORTH MINE.—Can any reader inform me what is doing at the mine, as it is a long time since I saw any report in the Journal, and I hear nothing from the managers?—A SHAREHOLDER.

NEW STEAM GENERATOR.—I have had an opportunity of inspecting a system of generating steam, which I consider to possess some extraordinary advantages, and which those interested would do well to enquire into. Being a new plan, and the inventor somewhat impeded by want of capital, the merits of the invention cannot be fully set forth; but, as the matter is really of considerable importance to all users of steam, if any correspondent would wish further particulars, I shall be happy to reply to letters addressed to your office to—W. J. H.

CAMBRIAN AND DOLFRYNOG MINES.—"A Shareholder" enquired a few weeks ago about the formation, position, and prospects of these companies. The projectors kindly allowed the public to participate in their property. The directors are working hard to make the mines pay, and when sufficient gold is obtained a dividend will be declared. "A Shareholder" has nothing more to do than pay his calls punctually, and receive his dividends when declared.—P.

ASSUMPTION OF POPULAR NAMES FOR NEW COMPANIES.—My attention has been called to a prospectus of the East Laxey Mining Company (Limited). Of the merits of the proposed undertaking I do not profess to know anything, and have no wish to disparage it; but I object to these parties assuming a right to couple the name of Laxey with a speculation that has not any connection with the celebrated mine of that name, except that the locality is within the same island. The site of East Laxey is at least six miles distant from Great Laxey, and though the parties have erroneously stated that their set "adjoins Great Laxey" it does not even adjoin the boundary of the parish in which Laxey Mines are situated. What I object to is, any new company assuming the name of an established mine, merely substituting "East" instead of "Great," which is calculated to lead the public into error, and if such undertaking proves unsuccessful the name of the proper established mine runs a risk of being damaged. I am aware that the course I complain of is frequently pursued by parties borrowing character from the good name of an established mine, merely adding to the title East, or West, or South, &c.; but unless the new mine is on the same lode, or immediately adjoining the mine whose name is adopted, it certainly is not justifiable to take that course. I think the system very objectionable, and one which should be discontinued by the mining public.—A MINER.

NORTH LAXEY.—We have another specimen in this mine of what value reports are when issued with the prospectus. Some years ago a prospectus of the above was sent to me, and, when I found that Mr. W. Smyth had given a report on it, I had no hesitation in taking shares; but, I presume, owing to bad management at the mine, we poor shareholders are to have the company wound-up, although preference shares have been issued to a large extent. Great Laxey is prospering, although a limited company, and the shares have risen greatly; but North Laxey is a failure. I must say that, whenever I have attended the meetings, the manager at the mine has always sent some excuse for not being present, which I never liked, and now consider he certainly owes to us some explanation of his extraordinary conduct.—ONE WHO HAS BEEN GULED.

THE EBBW VALE COMPANY.—Can any of our readers inform me if Mr. Francis Tottill, of Bristol, whose name appears as a director of the Ebbw Vale Company (Limited), is the same Mr. Francis Tottill, late a director of the Llanharry Hematite Iron Ore Company (Limited)?—ONE INTERESTED.

## THE MINING JOURNAL

Railway and Commercial Gazette.

LONDON, JULY 9, 1864.

## THE LLANTWIT VARDRE COLLIERY COMPANY.

In last week's Journal a letter was inserted from "A Shareholder" in this undertaking, in which he expresses a desire that "the transactions of the vendors and original directors may not be kept in the dark." Nothing is more reasonable than such a request, but it so happens that those in office do not always feel it as either necessary or expedient; and, perhaps, "A Shareholder" is too sanguine if he anticipates the recovery of his invested capital by letting in the day-light upon past transactions. There are some people who entertain a thorough dislike of publicity and of the press. Should the authorities in this company be of this obsolete class, and refuse to give the interesting particulars desired, there will be no other alternative than to have recourse to costly legal proceedings. How far this may be wise and prudent is instanced by the now-notorious Llanharry case, in which it appears that the money spent in litigation would have paid a dividend of 15s. in 12 on all the debts of the company.

It may, however, occur that the directors will cheerfully and promptly respond to the solicitations of the shareholders, and, like men of honour, cheerfully give a true and candid account of their stewardship, and open their books for the inspection of anyone who has ventured his money in the enterprise. Should such an open and manly course be pursued, it will be the best atonement that can be made for past errors, and it may happen that it will be best for all concerned to accept such an exposition of their affairs in full satisfaction of their claims.

Without expressing a doubt as to the soundness of the scheme, or of the wisdom displayed in its management, it seems that, like too many colliery speculations, it was commenced with insufficient capital to "win" the coal, and to establish a direct communication with the railways, which, we understand, are at least two miles distant from it. In these days no profit can be realised on coal unless it be conveyed for the whole distance to its markets by railway, and to win coal without providing such facilities for its conveyance is to court a commercial failure.

The real question for the consideration of the shareholders is not so much as to the past, but what is to be done in the future? The money spent, be it prudently or otherwise, cannot be recovered. Before expending more the shareholders ought to be well assured that the coal and coal field present ample guarantees for the safe investment of all the additional capital required for the complete development of the resources, and that the management should be conducted with skill and integrity. Coal mining is generally profitable, and large incomes are derived from it. But it must be borne in mind that these profits are small on a ton of coal, and that it is only by vending a large quantity that fortunes are realised. A penny per ton is an important item of expenditure in producing coal, and hence it is that so much depends upon the management. Most of the colliery



companies which have failed of success, have failed more from bad management than any other cause, so that it would be well were the investing public to look more closely into the management, and place less reliance on the splendid promises and good names which appear in the prospectuses. With a sound and rational system of management, there is no doubt but that collieries carried on by joint-stock companies may be exceedingly good and safe investments, but without this the results may be very different.

## ON COAL, AND COAL WORKING.

Mr. PHILIP COOPER, of the Holmes Colliery, Rotherham, read a paper at the West Riding Geological and Polytechnic Society, "On the Effects of certain Geological Arrangements on the Working of Coal." After explaining the theory of the coal formation, which he said justified the opinion which had been expressed, that the phase of the earth's existence favourable for the extension of coal had for ever passed away, and shown that coal was of vegetable origin, and originally was laid in horizontal layers, he proceeded to explain how, by natural agencies, the coal layers or strata had been broken up, and now existed at degrees of inclination varying considerably. The inclination of the coal varied from horizontal to one in nine in general in Northumberland, Durham, and Yorkshire, but in some places it was greater, and at one point of the Holmes Colliery it was 45°. He showed how the coal, in consequence of this breaking up of the strata, cropped out in some places, and was so near the surface in others as to be worked with comparative ease; whereas, had the layers been left as originally formed, some of the best coal of the northern counties, occupying large beds, could only have been obtained by penetrating to a depth of from 2000 to 3000 ft., the former being almost the lowest depth reached after 200 years' mining experience; but the experience gained by man enabled him now to raise coal and water from depths ten times greater than the utmost application of his resources enabled him to do 100 years ago. After the winning of a bed of coal by the sinking of a shaft, there was the extraction of the coal, its transit to the shaft, the ventilation of the works, and other matters to be attended to, and it was found that the actual cost of the transit of the coal to the shaft from the workings was—by largish ponies, 3½d. per ton per mile; by horse, 2½d. per ton; by steam-engine, 2d. per ton; and by a self-acting incline, 3d. per ton; and thus it would be seen that the breaking up of the strata, which placed the coal at different angles of inclination, lessened the cost of its transit by enabling inclines to be used, and also lessened the cost of drainage, by bringing the water down to the lowest point in the pit, whence it could readily be removed; but, had the coal remained in its original level position, it would have been difficult to drain mines. He next spoke of the "faults" which exist in the coal measures, and stated that there was scarcely a square mile of our coal fields free from those breaks, on one side of which the coal might be found at a depth of 500 ft., and on the other it might be 3000 ft. And the upheaving and breaking of the coal beds, which had caused those faults, had thrown the coal at almost every possible angle of inclination, and at greatly different depths, had greatly augmented the cost of getting coal, but in other respects had been very beneficial. The coal measures were alternations of shale, coal, sandstone, and frequently limestone. The two latter were very porous, and passed water freely to a great distance. Now, had the entire extent of the coal field been without faults, those strata would have conveyed the water any distance to the first shaft that had been made, and made it much more costly to get coal. There was one colliery in the North where the water had to be pumped out at the rate of 9000 gallons per minute, by an engine of 1584-horse power, with a consumption of 200 tons of coal per day; but, fortunately, such cases were not of frequent occurrence, for the water was intercepted by the faults, which might be called "Nature's dams."

Mr. Cooper then proceeded to state another peculiarity which had been exhibited through mining operations—the fact that water in large quantities was only found within a limited distance of the earth's surface, and in deep mines was shut off by means of tubed shafts. In some mines of 200 feet deep the water raised to the surface was actually ten times the weight of the coal raised, whilst in deep mines—such, for instance, as that of Monkwearmouth, 1590 feet deep, and in other pits varying from 350 to 600 yards deep—the weight of water that had to be raised to the surface was not one-tenth the weight of the coal. After giving an instance in which a large quantity of water was avoided by a shaft being sunk in such a position that the faults cut off the water from it, he pointed out the beneficial effect they had in preventing the flow of water from old disused flooded pits to pits now being worked. As it was, hundreds of acres where there was yet valuable coal were unworkable in consequence of the water from disused collieries filling the workings; but this desolation would have been much greater if the faults had not been interposed by nature. And, taking a wide and comprehensive view of the question, the name itself seemed to be the only "fault." Mr. Cooper then proceeded to remark on the inflammable gas found in the coal beds, and which constantly increased to certain depths, and stated that this was through the agency of faults. To a certain point in mines there was little gas and much water, and after that much gas and little water, and the greater the depth the more elastic the gas, until at great depths it issued forth with a force of four atmospheres, and there was no reason to believe that that was the limit of its force. In passing a fault the quantity of gas and the tendency of the coal to become tender was increased, because the fault stopped the ebullition of gas. Another geological arrangement materially affected the working of coal, and that was the interlineation of dirt in the coal beds, technically called bands, not co-extensive with the beds of coal, but beginning in a part and extending generally in a given direction, and widening until the coal bed was divided into two beds many feet apart. The Silstone and Barnsley beds in this county were frequently divided in passing southwards. The 10-yard seam in South Staffordshire was divided into nine distinct seams by 420 feet of shale in a few miles, and valuable beds of coal were sometimes divided in such a manner as to be unprofitable to work. In these split beds of coal the lowest portion usually became thinner, until at last it thinned out. Another peculiarity of coal beds was the different qualities found in one bed. Sometimes one part of the bed would be found to be highly bituminous coal, and the rest would be white steam coal. The Hutton seam changed from house and gas to steam coal, and in South Wales bituminous coal in two seams changed to anthracite coal. The duration of coal for this country was a subject of great interest, but he believed proper data had not been obtained for arriving at a satisfactory conclusion on the subject.

The quantity of coal ascertained to exist in England had, during the last 20 years, been more than doubled, but probably the future increase of coal, by the discovery of fresh beds, would not be in anything like the same proportion. At present 80,000,000 tons were annually consumed, which required the complete exhaustion of 16,000 acres, or 25 square miles, of a bed of coal 50 inches in thickness. The entire exhaustion of our coal was a question of time, based upon the quantity to be raised, and the area, depth, and thickness of the beds which could be worked profitably. Long before all could be exhausted the most valuable of the thick seams would be worked out, and our future supply would depend on the thinner and deeper seams. The beds of coal differed in thickness from 1 to 30 ft., but our present supply was mostly got from beds from 3 to 6 ft. thick. As regards the thin beds, he believed that the coal-cutting machinery might be advantageously used in getting them; not in actually cutting the coal, but in cutting away the stone in the soft earth wherein the coal lay, and thus practically increasing the thickness of the seam by several inches. The coal beds in the Holmes Colliery, upwards of 3 ft. in thickness, were 38 per cent., the beds between 2 and 3 ft. were 24 per cent., and the seams under 2 ft. were 38 per cent. of the whole; in Monkwearmouth Colliery 35 per cent. were upwards of 3 ft., 27 per cent. from 3 to 2 ft., and 26 per cent. from 2 to 1 ft. in thickness. He then proceeded to speak of the working of deep mines, first pointing out that a very largely increased yield of coal had to be obtained in a given time, to compensate for the extra cost of sinking and working deep shafts, and next remarking on the difficulty of working deep mines, in consequence of their high temperature. In mines 2000 ft. deep the temperature was 90° frequently, nor did it practically vary between winter and summer, except to a very limited distance from the shafts. The temperature of the stratum increased 1° for every 60 ft. of increased depth, and if a depth of 4000 ft. were reached, and that was supposed to be possible, the temperature of the interior of the mine would be from 100° to 120°, and the constitution of man could not bear severe labour in such a temperature, and science—the mind of the age—must make some arrangement so that the difficulty would be obviated.

Mr. Cooper had found, by a series of experiments extending over several years, that in the cold days of winter, when the air on the surface was 15° or 20°, with a current of 100,000 cubic feet of air passing into the pit in a minute, ice was not seen at the bottom of a shaft 1000 ft. deep, and seldom in one 600 ft. deep. When the surface temperature was 32° the temperature at the foot of the shaft was 42°, and at 800 yards from the

foot of the shaft the intake current was 60°, which he found to be uniform during the winter and summer months, or nearly so, for with the same quantity of air passing in, and a surface temperature of 70°, the temperature at that point was 61°. Though no great benefit had yet resulted from the use of coal-cutting machinery, yet it would be beneficial in deep mines, not only in relieving the workmen from great exertion, but in cooling the mine. These machines were worked by compressed air, which, parting with a considerable portion of its heat when compressed on the surface, issued cool from the machine in the depths of the mine, and not only assisted in ventilating but in cooling the mine. He presumed that this would not be the least beneficial application of those machines. Mr. Cooper concluded his very interesting paper by pointing out that the development of coal mining had been increased by the proximity of collieries to rivers, and the favourable position of the Northumbrian and Durham pits in this respect had led to their supplying 25 per cent. of the coal used in this country, and 50 per cent. of the amount exported from this kingdom.

Mr. BROOK, in reference to the fact that after a certain depth water decreased in mines, gave an instance where a large steam-engine was sent for the purpose of pumping out the water from a mine intended to be made a great depth, and when the shaft was sunk there was very little work for the engine, the flow of water into the pit being small.

Mr. HENRY BRIGG, of Outwood Hall, near Wakefield, stated that very little water was found below a depth of 100 yards, but he had managed a mine where a salt spring was found at a depth of 250 yards. The mine was situated between Normanton and Methley, and the water was thrice as salt as sea-water—no less than 18½ ozs. of salt being obtained by evaporation from a gallon of the water, but it contained a little magnesia, and was very deliquescent. He also gave an account of a new seam of coal that had been recently discovered below the Haigh Moor bed, a seam that had a very good roof, and water was not found below 70 yards down the shaft. In deep mines it was better to lift water in tubs than to attempt to raise it by pumps, because for every 33 feet of depth of water the pressure was increased by one atmosphere, 15 lbs., and no pumps would bear it if the shaft were (say) 500 yards deep. In reference to the duration of coal, he considered Sir W. Armstrong, who had said it would only last 200 years, had not gone on proper data, and he stated that almost every month in the year new beds of coal were being discovered, where previously coal had been considered not to exist. Some 40 or 50 years ago it was held that there was no coal below the limestone, but he had been engaged in a colliery where they sunk through the limestone and found a good coal bed. He also made a few observations in reference to the coal-cutting machine, and said there was no doubt it benefited ventilation most considerably; in fact, in an end working in Messrs. Firth and Donisthorpe's colliery, where there was a quantity of gas, the machine pipe was carried in, the air let out, and it drove away the gas speedily. He also believed the machines would cool the mines, the temperature of the deepest of which he considered to be 90° or more.

Mr. JOHN FREEMAN made some enquiries respecting the fossils found in the coal beds, with a view to ascertain if the coal seams of the northern and midland counties were identical, and also stated that he thought in Sir W. Armstrong's calculations the coal likely to be got from under the sea had not been taken into account.

Mr. COOPER said he did not believe the seams of coal were the same, though in some of them similar fossils were found. He also stated that he had met with water in mines five or six times as salt as sea water.

The CHAIRMAN enquired whether it was not probable that if there were an outcrop of the coal beneath the sea the porous strata above it might allow the salt water to penetrate to the place where the water was found.

Mr. H. BRIGG said that in the case he had spoken of there were many faults between the mine and the sea, and the distance between them was forty miles; besides, the water was thrice as salt as sea water.

## REPORT FROM DERBYSHIRE, YORKSHIRE, AND LANCASHIRE.

JULY 7.—The great political debate which is to determine the fate of the present Ministry is not exercising much influence on the Iron Trade, though some of the cotton and woollen markets have been quieter in consequence. There is great confidence prevailing amongst merchants, and the advices from the Continent are reported to be generally favourable. The demand for exportation has improved, and, though the purchases for the home trade are reported to be light, it is known that stocks at the present time are generally very low. The locks-out, which have been very frequent of late, appear to be disturbing the quiet which has prevailed for a long time amongst the operative classes, and there are now thousands of operatives in the several departments of trade locked out of work, owing to the disagreement on wages. The lock-out of the South Yorkshire colliers stands at the head of the movement. The ejectments from the houses of the proprietors has taken place during the last week, and the sight of men, women, and children huddled together, under the most distressing circumstances, is a spectacle from which the mind revolts with a shudder. The miners still adhere to the dictates of the Unionists, who have deputations out all over the country, seeking aid for the lock-outs from other organised Trades Unions. When the dispute will terminate it is impossible to predict; some contend that it will not be of much longer duration, as the proprietors of the High Roads and Oak Collieries have now got very near the full complement of their men. The arguments on the other side are that subscriptions are coming in from all districts in larger amounts; and that, as the colliers have endured the lock-out for about 20 weeks, they will do so until the end they have in view is accomplished. Meetings of the locked-out miners continue to be held in the different mining districts, and appeals for aid are warmly canvassed by the "delegates," who station themselves as near the pay offices of the collieries as they can, to personally solicit subscriptions. The Leeds ironworkers, who are locked out because of their refusal to sign the "declaration," are also appealing to the country for assistance. On Monday there was a large meeting of the Millmen and and Rollers' Association of West Bromwich to hear Mr. Kave, a delegate from the Leeds lock-out, who went at length into a history of the dispute, and said the men would not go in on the masters terms if they suffered three months longer; and, rather than "sign," they would emigrate. In his opinion, if such an exodus of skilled workmen were to take place from Leeds, the strike would be over forthwith. The men locked out received 14s. per week, and they were now endeavouring to get them 20s. At the last weekly distribution of relief the men received 9000l., which he contended did not look like the men going in for want of support. Resolutions were carried to support the men on strike. The moral effect of these proceedings is dangerous to the whole system of employment; the discontent is spreading over districts in which strikes are comparatively unknown, and it would be a blessing to capital and labour if a period of quiet could again be restored.

The Puddling Machine, at Messrs. Eastwood's works, continues to occupy much attention, and is constantly visited by engineers, managers of ironworks, and others interested. Mr. Griffiths, the inventor, has been highly complimented for his success, and he fully expects, very shortly, to have a large number of machines in operation, which will greatly limit the employment of manual labour in the puddling of iron.

There is a better tone prevailing with regard to lead mining in Derbyshire, and several mines, including Mill Dam and Eyam, are looked upon just now with greater favour. The system of establishing mining companies which was in vogue some time ago has tended much against the development of mineral property. The original capital has invariably proved inadequate to a fair development of the mineral property, and the result has been that the mines have been abandoned before they had been thoroughly tested. We hear that most of the colliery proprietors in South Yorkshire have agreed to adopt the use of the machine for getting coal. This is the first important result of the lock-out.

Eight colliers were being lowered down a shaft at the Blackley Hurst Colliery, near Wigan, when the cage in which they were sitting was "tilted up." Six of the poor fellows were thrown to the bottom of the shaft and killed, while the other two, who were a good deal shaken, clung to the side of the cage until assistance reached them from the pit-bank. At the inquest, the closest enquiries by the coroner (Mr. Duffield), and Mr. Higson, the Government Inspector of Mines, failed to elicit any evidence which would account for the accident. It appeared that the two cages in the shaft work upon three rods, both cages moving along the centre rod, the distance between the ascending and descending cage at the point of meeting being only 5-inches—a space which was considered much too small. The coroner said a similar accident might happen any day with the present arrangements, and he thought the jury would require a guarantee that something would be done to remedy the evil. Should another accident occur, there was no doubt a verdict of manslaughter would have to be returned. Mr. Higson thought the best remedy would be to make the cages so as to hold the tubs of coal one above the other, instead of both on one platform. But he would make a thorough inspection of the pit, and till he had done so he would not state positively what he would advise to be done. The manager promised to consult with the proprietor, and do the best he could for the safety of the pit. The jury returned a verdict to the effect that the accident had been caused by a collision of the cages, occasioned by some means unknown; and they coupled with the verdict the expression of opinion that the conducting rods were not safe.

The applications for Letters Patent include—Mr. S. Fox, of Deepcar, near Sheffield,

for improvements in treating slags or cinders, in order to obtain or produce coal-steel therefrom; and Mr. J. Lee, of Lightcliffe, for machinery or apparatus for shaving or levelling and splicing leather.

## REPORT FROM NORTH AND SOUTH STAFFORDSHIRE.

JULY 7.—The facts about the Iron Trade in Staffordshire may be summed up in a few words. At the mills and forges there is a fair amount of work being done, but prices are a good deal below the trade list. The American orders continue of small amount, and the countermands are not withdrawn. What course will be taken there as to the tariff is still uncertain. The last news was to June 25: the 50 per cent. would lapse in five days, and yet there is no information as to Congress taking any step to continue the high rates, or to adopt another tariff. The American stocks of iron are probably running low, but the uncertainty which the present state of things brings home to everyone checks trade. Pig-Iron is a shade firmer. There are now not far from 40 blast-furnaces out, which were blowing three months ago. Part of these are in the Dudley district, where the furnacemen are on strike against a reduction of wages. Best hot-blast all mine pigs are quoted 4½, but no one is giving that amount, and very few are buying, but the stocks of manufacturers must soon be worked down, and an improvement in pigs is then probably. The notices of a reduction of 6d. per day in the wages of miners in thick coal pits in the Dudley and West Bromwich district expired on Saturday. About Dudley, and to the south of that place, the men are out, but in the neighbourhood of Tipton and West Bromwich several pits are at work, and there is a pretty general impression that the masters have partially yielded, and that a compromise has been agreed to. The get of coal has been greatly reduced in South Staffordshire, owing to the great rise in price and wages, and at the half-yearly meeting of the Worcester and Birmingham Canal Company, on Tuesday, the Chairman stated that the company had carried along the canal upwards of 20,000 tons of coal less than in the same period last year. In North Staffordshire the strike continues, and masters appear to be organising to resist the combination of the men. A number of men were summoned before the magistrates, but the proceedings had to be adjourned, owing to an informality.

In a case of this nature against some chain-makers, heard at Wednesbury, on Tuesday, it was shown that the men had signed a rule requiring fourteen days' notice. It, however, appeared afterwards that the men very often absented themselves from work on Mondays without being punished, and that they had to leave work for some days prior to the Monday on which this neglect occurred for which they were summoned, to permit of the masters taking stock. Mr. Spooner, the stipendiary magistrate, said that as the rules were not regularly observed he could not enforce their observance by punishment for a violation on a particular day. Strikes and lock-outs are the great questions relating to trade in this and most districts at present. On Monday last, Mr. Kane, president of the Gateshead executive of the Puddlers' Union, took the chair at a meeting at West Bromwich, to appeal for aid for the men in and about Leeds to resist the declaration they are required to sign that they do not belong to any Trades Union. This declaration is strongly condemned by the men of South Staffordshire, and it certainly does appear a stretch of the masters' power so far to interfere with the men's free action. The South Staffordshire puddlers are assisting, but further help appears to be needed. On Saturday evening a meeting of the executive of the National Association of Ironworkers was held at Briery Hill, at which the chairman, Mr. Perrin, stated that the Leeds lock-out had no doubt pressed heavily upon their resources, but as soon as that was settled there would be no more use made of their local funds. They would have a general strike fund, which he hoped would amount to at least 15,0000l., and with such an amount in hand he should like to know what master would be mad enough to attack the puddlers? They did not want to promote strikes by such a fund, but rather to prevent them. The quarterly balance-sheet showed that the receipts during the quarter amounted to 13950l. 10s. 9d.; the expenditure 9900l. 12s. 7½d.; leaving a balance of 1047l. 18s. 1½d. The amount previously in the hands of the bankers of the association was 4750l., making the total funds 8797l. 18s. 1½d.; 6057l. 8s. had been sent to the men on strike in the Leeds district, and 27l. had been paid towards the funerals of men who had died during the quarter. Since the commencement of the association, 10721l. 19s. 6d. had been paid to the men on strike. The number of members now connected with the association in the Briery Hill district is 1009. This is certainly a formidable combination; but if the masters were to combine on a similar scale they would soon be powerless, though each might greatly injure the other.

Two Iron Trade Circulars are now published—that of Mr. S. Griffiths, which, excepting a rather long suspension, has been in existence for some years; and that of Mr. C. Ryland, a broker well known in the South Staffordshire Iron Trade, the second number of which appeared on Saturday, and contained an amusing correspondence. The solicitor of Mr. S. Griffiths wrote to Mr. Ryland, complaining of the forthcoming Circular of that gentleman as "an invasion of Mr. Griffiths' rights," and Mr. Ryland's solicitor, in reply, said—"My client is much surprised, because if he thought there was the least similarity between the two Circulars he would immediately destroy such likeness. Mr. Ryland desires that his publication shall be sufficiently distinct to prevent any person, seeing the two, confounding one with the other. In addition to this, Mr. Ryland met your client, who congratulated him on his intended publication; and to such an extent did Mr. Griffiths proceed, that he desired to meet Mr. Ryland every week, to agree upon prices, and 'make matters fit.' My client feels that his indignant refusal has led to the threat contained in your letter. But 'Ryland's' Iron Trade Circular will not be stopped; nor will Mr. Ryland publish anything by agreement, but simply on facts."

## REPORT FROM MONMOUTH AND SOUTH WALES.

JULY 7.—The Iron Trade remains in about the same state as reported last week, and the prediction then expressed that the Staffordshire makers would confirm the old scale of prices has since been verified. Many of the members of the trade, however, it appears, advocated a reduction, on the ground that there was so much underselling carried on, and that course would enable the masters to give notice of a reduction to the men. As to the first objection there is no doubt that, unfortunately, it is but too true, and there is underselling in every iron district in the kingdom. The practicability, or the wisdom, of attempting a reduction in the men's wages is quite another question, and I may state that the ironmasters of this district are pretty unanimous that it would not be well to make any such attempt at present. The emigration movement is taking away hundreds of the best workmen, and there is scarcity of hands at many works; therefore, it would be exceedingly unwise to interfere with the wages until a more equal proportion is established between the supply and demand for labour. The Tin-plate Trade has not improved since my last report, and at some of the works the orders are being gradually reduced. There is a brisk business doing in both house and steam coals, and the merchants are well supplied with orders. Coke is in average request, and prices in favour of buyers. The Abaraman Ironworks have, it is stated, been sold by Mr. Crawshaw Bailey, M.P., and the new proprietors will take possession at the end of September.

At the last Carmarthenshire Assizes, the case of Stepany v. Kirkwood was tried, and a verdict was given for the plaintiff, the Judge reserving two points for the consideration of the Court above. These two points were—first, that the covenant to work the mine properly only applied to the due and proper working of the mine while it was being worked, and not to its management or protection while unworked. The other point was as to the validity of a notice to the under tenants, or parties in occupation, and not to the lessee, the defendant. The arguments on the points have been heard before the Court of Queen's Bench, and the Court confirmed the verdict in favour of the plaintiff.

A movement has been commenced at Ebbw Vale, with the view of doing away, so far as practicable, with Sunday working at the ironworks, and thus render the Sabbath to the working man what it really ought to be, and that is a day of rest from worldly cares. There is no doubt that much of the work now performed on the Sunday could be dispensed with, and it is to be hoped that the laudable movement will meet with that success which it really deserves.

The next general meeting of the South Wales Institute of Engineers will be held at the Town-hall, Cardiff, on Wednesday, when the election of the secretary will take place, and the following papers (read at the last meeting) discussed:—"On Coal Mining in Lancashire," and "On Multiple Drilling for Riveted Boilers." The new subjects will be:—"On the Machinery used in Boring Artesian Wells, and its application to Mining Purposes" (by W. Mather); "On Brick-making by Machinery" (by Mr. W. B. Monks); and "On the Copper Sands of Alderley, Cheshire" (by Mr. G. C. Greenwell). The council will be glad to receive drawings or models for exhibition at the meeting.

A large portion of ground on the sea-shore near Swansea has been purchased by Mr. Watson, the eminent contractor, and new docks, landing stages, and necessary appliances, on a large scale, are in contemplation. The arrivals at Swansea include—the Grimaldi, from Dordrecht, Rotterdam, with 230 tons of pig-iron, for Mr. W. H. Forester; Galacide, from Bilbao, with 160 tons of iron ore, for Mr. T. H. Walters; Collina, from Cherbourg, with 300 tons of iron ore, 18 cases containing mineral ores, sack containing minerals, and three casks containing samples of iron ore, for the Downlands Iron Company; Anacorda, from Kragero, with 225 tons of nickel ore, for Messrs. H. H. Vivian and Sons; Attooa, from Caldera, with 630 tons of copper regulus and 13 tons silver regulus, for Messrs. H. Bath and Sons; Mercury, from Bilbao, with 138 tons of iron ore, for the Downlands Iron Company.

THE TIN-PLATE TRADE.—The periodical meeting of the members of the trade was held at Gloucester, on Wednesday, and 27 makers were either present or represented, there being only six or seven absentees.



Mr. Woodruff, of the Machen Works, occupied the chair, and an interesting discussion took place as to the present position and prospects of the trade. It was stated that the reduction in the price of tin, and the slight reduction in iron, enabled makers to quote lower prices to some extent. The principal point of interest was the American tariff, as the future of the trade depends in a great measure on the demand from that country. The 60 days' tariff expired on July 1, and the Government made a distinct promise to return to the old tariff after that date. The general opinion at the meeting, however, was that, instead of a reduction in the tariff, the probabilities were that it would be virtually increased by the *ad valorem* principle being abandoned, and quite a different system adopted of charging the duty. Upon the whole, the trade was reported to be not in quite so good a state as at the time of the last meeting, although there was no room for complaint. After the meeting the members dined together. It is expected the next meeting will be held at Cheltenham.

#### REPORT FROM NORTHUMBERLAND AND DURHAM.

JULY 7.—The Coal and Iron Trades continue without change; the demand for most descriptions of coal is certainly good for the season, and as the export trade has been much better during the last half-year than for some years back, the steam coal trade has prospered accordingly. A new shaft is to be sunk at the Castle Eden Colliery. This is necessary, on account of getting two distinct shafts at these important works, and when it is completed there will be no obstacle to their further development. It will be recollected that this colliery was lately purchased by a London gentleman, and is now under the management of Mr. Johnson, of Haswell, and there is no doubt a long career of prosperity is before them. A new shaft is also to be put down at the Coxledge Colliery, near Newcastle. A new shaft has only lately been completed at these works to the lower seam, and the additional shaft now projected will much increase the value of this already extensive colliery, and also place the works on an excellent footing, both as it respects their further extension and also safety.

We have often commented on the doings of the Assessment Committees, so far as the Rating of Collieries are concerned, and on Tuesday an appeal was heard before the committee at Hexham, made by Captain Blackett against the valuation of the Wylam Colliery. The statement made by Captain Blackett appears to be most confused and unsatisfactory, and, on the other hand, that of Mr. Hedley, of Sunderland, the valuer, who defended the rate, seems to be very clear and satisfactory. He clearly explained the mode by which he had arrived at the sum charged (9157.), and his data and conclusions appear to be both fair and just. It would be well, indeed, if many others had the advantage of his knowledge and experience, for the equitable mode he adopts is certainly not followed in many cases, and the consequence is that many are taxed much above their real value. Mr. Hedley stated his basis to be the vend of the colliery, but allowances are made on various grounds. He had made an allowance of 2887. for the reproduction of the capital value of the coal, although the case he had quoted did not recognise this—(in *Re v. Attwood*, tried in 1827, it was laid down that coal was to be rated on the quantity produced). But the late Assessment Act provides that deductions shall be made sufficient to maintain the hereditaments to command the rent paid, the reason being that coal is an exhaustible subject. He had also allowed 1000. per year for the repair of buildings. The gross rent he computed at, in the case of Wylam, 11037., rateable value 9317. This was based on the average of three years. He contended that his estimate was fair and reasonable one; and this, we think, will be admitted by most people acquainted with the subject. The deductions he makes from the gross rental, if acted upon generally, in a liberal spirit, will go far to remove the grievances which have been so often complained of, and which weigh heavily on many coal-owners. But the members of assessment committees generally either do not understand the principles laid down or they ignore them.

The Iron Trade is still pushed vigorously forward here, and a fair demand exists for most descriptions of pig-iron, bars, rails, and ship-plates, &c.; still, stocks are evidently accumulating, and although prices have not lately been reduced, it is evident that the demand will not keep prices at their present level much longer. These remarks apply more particularly to manufactured iron, rails, &c. It is almost certain that a fall of at least 5s. per ton will take place in the price of rails in a few days. Lately, the price they have been held at has been for rails 87. 15s. per ton; but makers will be willing very shortly to take orders at 87. 10s. per ton, and, possibly, some may take rather less than this sum.

**COAL-CUTTING MACHINERY.**—Messrs. Philipson and Dees, of Cassop, have provisionally specified an invention, according to which a suitable framing is made to support a large screw, which works through a screwed nut or block moving in grooves; to this block a pick or cutter is affixed and worked by bevil wheels, which cause the screw to revolve. The direction of motion is reversed when necessary by a clutch, worked from the main shaft of the machine by eccentrics or other suitable means. The bevil-wheels receive motion from a pinion-wheel, driven by another wheel and pinion attached to the same shaft; this last-mentioned pinion is driven by a wheel running upon another shaft, to which another pinion is attached; this pinion receives its motion from a bevil-wheel on the main shaft of the machine. One or two fly-wheels may be fixed on the main shaft, to assist the working of the machine.

**PETROLEUM AS FUEL.**—As our readers are aware, the introduction of crude petroleum as fuel is a subject that is now attracting considerable notice. The Commissioners appointed by the Federal Government have issued a favourable report on this employment of petroleum, and this report having been noticed in the money article of the *Times* of March 24, has received a great amount of attention, both in this country and on the Continent. The ready inflammability of petroleum, and the abundance and supposed inexhaustible character of the supply, have led many persons to think favourably of the proposal, and have caused some practical men, who might be supposed to know better, to advocate the introduction of petroleum as fuel. A very slight knowledge, however, of the chemical facts connected with combustion is required to prove that at even the lowest price of crude petroleum, its introduction as a fuel capable of competing with coal is one of the wildest dreams that ever was conceived by an enthusiastic projector. It is these facts that we wish to lay before our readers in the present article. The practically useful constituents of all varieties of ordinary fuel are two—carbon and hydrogen. In some instances, as in coal and wood, oxygen is also present, but this is absent in petroleum. The products of the combustion of these two elements—carbon and hydrogen—are carbonic acid and water; and, provided the substance is perfectly burnt, the amount of heat given out by the same material is perfectly fixed and invariable, whatever may be the circumstances under which it is burnt, and whether the combustion be effected quickly or slowly. The most important consideration connected with any fuel is the amount of heat it gives out during combustion. Fortunately, the relative amount of heat given out by equal weights of different fuels can be ascertained with a great degree of exactness. It has been found by direct experiment that one part of carbon in burning unites with two and two-thirds of oxygen, and that during its combustion sufficient heat is produced to raise the temperature of 8000 parts of water one degree of the centigrade thermometer. It had also been found that one part by weight of hydrogen unites when burning with eight parts of oxygen, and produces sufficient heat to raise the temperature of 34,000 parts of water one degree centigrade. Hence the heat-giving powers of carbon and hydrogen are in the proportion of 8000 to 34,000; or, in other words, hydrogen in burning gives out rather more than four times as much heat as carbon. Now, it makes no difference whatever to the heat-producing power of these two substances whether they are burned separately or in combination, and if the amount of carbon and hydrogen in any compound, such as coal or petroleum, be known, the amount of heat given out by its burning can be at once determined by a simple calculation. The relative amount of carbon and hydrogen in petroleum is, in round numbers, six parts of carbon to one of hydrogen; whereas in coal the amount of hydrogen is less in proportion, and there is also a small amount of oxygen present, which diminishes the heat-producing power. The result is, that the heat-producing power of petroleum is greater than that of an equal weight of coal—it is, in fact, about half as much again. The Federal Commissioners, quoted in the *Times*, state that this statement is much too high an estimate, but as we have a wide margin, we will grant the assumption, although it is unfavourable to our argument. We assume, then, that one ton of petroleum has twice the heating power of one ton of coal. Now for the relative cost of petroleum and coal. The price of crude petroleum at New York, or anywhere on the American seaboard, was, on April 9, 34 to 35 cents per gallon, and it was rising steadily. The American gallon, it should be remembered, is one-fifth less than the English imperial gallon, being the same as our old Winchester ale gallon. The weight of an imperial gallon of petroleum is about 8 lbs.; consequently the weight of an American gallon would be, in round numbers, 6½ lbs. This would make the cost price of crude petroleum somewhat about 3d. per pound in America.

Let us compare this with the relative cost of petroleum and coal in England. The price of crude petroleum is 19s. to 19½. 10s. per ton. The price of steam coal may be roughly estimated at 15s.; or, in other words, at the lowest estimate petroleum is 25 times the price of coal. Now, as even the advocates of the introduction of petroleum as fuel only claim for it a heating power of twice that of coal, it is obvious, according to their own showing, that petroleum is 12½ times as dear a fuel as coal. Where, then, is the saving of 24000. per trip that was promised to the Cunard line of steamers? A great stress is laid on the relatively greater economy of stowage; but, as coal is half as heavy again as petroleum, it follows that, making every allowance for the loss of space caused by the interstices of the broken coal, that there would be little advantage gained in this respect by the use of petroleum. It is said that there is a great advantage gained by the rapidity with which the steam can be got up with petroleum as compared with coal—in the American experiments a pressure of 20 lbs. was obtained in 25 minutes, as against 60 minutes by coal. This, however, is a matter of small amount in an ocean-going steamer; and, if requisite, furnaces can be so constructed as to get up steam very quickly with coal. Our steam fire-engines, for example, get up steam to a working pressure as they are running to a fire. Our readers need not be told that we are not actuated by

any interest against the profitable employment of petroleum in any mode in which it can be applied; but when a journal like the *Times*, in its ignorance of the most elementary scientific facts, tends to mislead its readers, we consider that we are doing good service to those concerned in the oil trade by bringing the truth of the matter before the public.—*American Gas-Light Journal*.

#### COAL MINING IN SPAIN.

Coal mining in Spain has at present attained but a very slender development; nevertheless, there are not wanting signs that the Spaniards—who, in common with other European nations have entered, to some extent, on the great industrial race which characterises the nineteenth century—are devoting more attention to this branch of industry. Thus, the report just presented to the shareholders in the Spanish Crédit Mobilier states that the position of the mines "patronised" by that undertaking improved in 1863, while that of Baruelo attained the stage of definitive installation. A railway has been at last completed between Quintanilla and Baruelo, and the difficulties which the administration of the Crédit had experienced in effecting considerable and incessant transports over a bad road have disappeared. Trucks can now be brought up to the mines to be loaded, almost limitless transports may be effected, and the cost has been reduced nine-tenths, as compared with the old system. In consequence of an arrangement arrived at between the Crédit and the Northern of Spain Railway Company, this latter concern works the Quintanilla and Baruelo line for the Crédit. An arrangement has also been made with the Isabella II. Railway Company, for working the 15 miles which separate the Alar station from the point at which the branch to the mines leaves the arterial line of which it is an offshoot. The extraction of the Baruelo Mines was increased last year, and the return prices were also ameliorated. The extraction of coal which, in 1862, had been 33,129 tons, was carried in 1863 to 41,729 tons, and in 1864 it is expected to exceed 50,000 tons. The "installations" which the Crédit has effected at the Baruelo Mines comprise several coke-furnaces, an apparatus for manufacturing agglomerates, and a washing-machine on the Bérard system; a second apparatus for washing coal, and a second apparatus for the fabrication of agglomerates, are now being installed. The Crédit has completed its concessions in the Valderrueda basin, and is about to sink pits for studying the geological formation of the spot more completely, as well developing working operations. On the whole, the directors of the Crédit do not regret having embarked in coal mining pursuits, as, although only one of the two groups in which concessions have been obtained has been at all developed, the interest assured on the capital engaged is about 6 per cent. At the close of 1863 this capital had reached the respectable aggregate of 166,393.

The Crédit is also interested in the gas supply of Madrid, and has succeeded in obtaining from the ayuntamiento of that capital a prolongation of its original concession. The concession, which had still ten years to run, will now have a total duration of 50 years. The tariffs for public lighting, which are now 4½d. per cubic metre, will be progressively reduced, the last term of the successive reductions, which will amount altogether to 37 per cent., being postponed to 1887, so that the Crédit will find, in proportion as partial reductions in the price of its gas are made, a large compensation in the increase of consumption, which will be accelerated by the reductions in the tariffs. These tariffs, from 1887 to 1922, when the concession will expire, will be fixed at 2½d. per cubic metre for the town, and 4½d. per cubic metre for private individuals. Various measures have been taken by the directors of the Crédit for extending its means of gas production at Madrid to 8,000,000 cubic metres per annum. The consumption in 1860 was 2,700,000 cubic metres; in 1861, 3,074,000 cubic metres; in 1862, 3,475,000 cubic metres; and in 1863, 4,068,000 cubic metres. The Crédit's gas enterprise at Madrid may be said to be placed in highly favourable conditions as regards the future. Thus Madrid, which is being enriched by the successive execution of railways, of which it is the point of convergence, is extending every day in construction and population. The price of coal, which in 1853 averaged no less than 47. 3s. per ton, will have to undergo notable reductions, whether coal continues to be imported from England, or whether extended recourse is had to the coal of Spain herself. Finally, some improvements of exceptional importance have been introduced of late into the works of the Compagnie Parisienne d'Eclairage et de Chauffage par le Gaz, both with reference to the results obtained from the coal consumed, and also economy in the heating of furnaces. The amicable and intimate relations which the Crédit enjoys with this company will enable it to profit from all the improvements which may be developed by the great Paris concern. We may add that the Crédit, in the interest of its coal mines, of the Northern of Spain Railway (in which it has a large investment), and of building works in general, has organised establishments for the production of briquettes and pottery at Quintanilla, near Burgos; and at Venta de Banos and Pozuelo, near Madrid. The Crédit has further participated in the purchase of some very abundant ironstone mines, yielding ore of exceptional quality, in the neighbourhood of Irun.

There can be no doubt that more coal—and that at a cheap rate—is urgently needed to develop industry and enterprise in Spain. It is with pleasure, then, that we see the Northern of Spain Railway Company is considering a branch for bringing the Valderrueda basin into connection with its system, as well as the Baruelo Mines. Coal mining in Spain is yet in its infancy, but if Spain wishes to acquire a prominent position in the world she must not be content to pay 47. per ton for coal in her capital. Such a state of affairs is an anomaly in this restless nineteenth century, and can benefit no single interest—not even English coalowners, who would, probably, enjoy a better demand for their products if prices were brought down to a more reasonable level.

**STOCKS OF SPELTER.**—The following are the returns of the stocks of Spelter held in this country on July 1 and June 1 respectively:—

|   | July 1.    | June 1. |
|---|------------|---------|
| Port of London.....Tons                 | 11,745     | 12,448  |
| Hull, Grimsby, and West Hartlepool..... | 1,868      | 2,825   |
| Total.....Tons                          | 13,613     | 14,773  |
| Decrease in the month.....              | 1160 tons. |         |

**EXPORTS OF SCOTCH PIG-IRON.**—We are now enabled to make up a return with respect to the exports, month by month, of Scotch pig-iron during the last five years:—

| Month.           | 1864.   | 1863.   | 1862.   | 1861.   | 1860.   |
|------------------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| January.....Tons | 38,476  | 30,467  | 44,729  | 39,267  | 38,625  |
| February.....    | 45,848  | 38,807  | 39,614  | 39,070  | 26,883  |
| March.....       | 61,645  | 50,909  | 44,495  | 35,474  | 29,152  |
| April.....       | 76,176  | 70,395  | 66,975  | 77,356  | 63,853  |
| May.....         | 64,698  | 54,170  | 56,646  | 67,302  | 53,428  |
| June.....        | 53,019  | 53,808  | 42,167  | 57,201  | 40,712  |
| Total.....       | 339,737 | 299,216 | 294,626 | 305,670 | 262,658 |

The slight falling-off observable in the June shipments, as compared with those of June, 1863, arose wholly in the last week of the month. The increase which has taken place this year in the exports has still, however, been very considerable, having amounted to 40,521 tons over 1863, 45,111 tons over 1862, 34,067 tons over 1861, and 77,079 tons over 1860. If we compare the first half of 1864 with the corresponding period of 1860, an increase of no less than 29.63 per cent. is thus disclosed. Of course it will be very interesting to observe whether the ascensional movement which has hitherto characterised this year is continued or not.

**DURABILITY OF TIMBER.**—Mr. Ambrose Kimball, of Reading, Massachusetts, states as the result of 50 years' experience—constantly working and using all kinds of timber, and more especially oak, ash, and walnut—that he has found when timber may be cut and have no worms, or powder dust as it is called. He says—Cut timber from the middle of September to the middle of November, and you cannot get a worm into it. October and November are, perhaps, the best months, and sure to avoid worms.

**COMPOSITION DEEDS.**—The question (a new one) in the case of Wells v. Bacon, in the Queen's Bench, arose upon a composition deed under the Bankruptcy Act, 1861. The defendant (the debtor) was to be left in possession of his property, but a composition of 10s. in 11. was to be paid to all creditors, with the security of a joint covenant by the debtor and a surety (who himself was one of the creditors) that the composition should be paid. The debtor and the surety covenanted to hand over to the trustee, immediately on registration of the deed, such sum as should be sufficient to pay to each of the creditors an instalment of 7s. 6d. in 11., and within three months as much as would pay 2s. 6d. in 11. further, and the debtor covenanted with the surety immediately on registration of the deed to pay him the 7s. 6d., and on or before the expiration of twelve months to pay him the 2s. 6d., and then the trustee covenanted to pay the creditors the 7s. 6d. on demand in writing, and after the expiration of twelve months to pay them the 2s. 6d. in 11., and the surety covenanted to pay payments of three instalments. This was objected to as putting the debtor in a better position than the other creditors, and as giving him, at all events, the power of obtaining immediate payment, whereas the payment of the other creditors was deferred. The Court, however, upheld the deed; observing that it was an advantage to the creditors to obtain the security of a solvent party as surety, and it was for the majority to judge whether some slight advantage to him in return was not for their benefit. There was no real or substantial inequality in the position of the creditors.

#### THE GREAT WHEEL BONNIE TIN MINING COMPANY (LIMITED).

Capital £50,000, in 10,000 shares of £5 each, of which 5500 only remain for allotment. Completely registered under the Companies Act, 1862. The liability of each shareholder is strictly limited to the amount of shares subscribed for. Deposit on application £1 per share, and £2 on allotment. It is not expected any further calls will be required, as certain and regularly increasing returns of ore will be made immediately after the erection of machinery, and the drainage of the mine commences. Applicants not receiving an allotment will have their deposits returned without deduction or delay.

**DIRECTORS.**  
EDWARD CARTER, Esq., banker, Messrs. Hawkey, Whitford, Whitford, Collins, Whitford, and Carter, St. Columb, Cornwall.  
JOHN COTTELL HARVEY, Esq., banker, Longton and Stoke-upon-Trent, Staff.  
ROBERT WALLER JONES, Esq., (Director of the Russa Grande Gold Mining Company, Ormond-terrace, Regent's-park, [place, Blackheath].  
FINLAY KNIGHT, Esq., (Director of the Midland Banking Company, Landdown Works, Blackfriars-road.  
Lieut.-Col. S. AUCHMUTY DICKSON, M.P., Carlton Club, and Croom Castle, County Limerick (Deputy-Chairman of the Limerick and Foyne, and Rathkeale and New-castle Junction Railway).  
JOHN FOLLIOTT POWELL, Esq., (Director of the Lands Improvement Company), Abiloe-place, Hyde-park-square.  
JOSEPH THOMPSON, Esq., (Director of the Quebrada Land, Railway, and Mining Company), 5, St. Stephen's-square, Westbourne-park, W.  
BANKERS—The Imperial Bank, Lombard-street, E.C. and 53, Parliament-street.  
The St. Columb Bank and its Branches, Cornwall.  
BROKER—James Robertson, Esq., 4, Angel-court, Trocadero-street, E.C.  
SOLICITOR—John Foster Elmalle, Esq., 10, Lombard-street.  
AUDITOR—Edmund Harding, Esq., public accountant, Basinghall-street, E.C.  
SUPERINTENDING AGENT—Capt. John Vivian, Camborne, Cornwall.  
SECRETARY—Edward A. S. Mignon, Esq.  
FURBER—W. Page Cardozo, Esq., Camborne, Cornwall.  
OFFICES.—No. 1, BASINGHALL STREET, LONDON, E.C.

**PROSPECTUS.**  
The Great Wheel Bonnie Tin Mine is situated in the parish of St. Austell, Cornwall, and contains four rich parallel tin lodes, one of which has been worked to a 50 ft. level. The machinery then consisted of a small engine and only 24 heads of stamps; but, with these inadequate appliances, from 6 to 8 tons of tin were brought to the market monthly, the price being 40s. per ton, or about one-half its present value.

The mine is in the centre of the most remunerative tin stream works in Cornwall, in the same geological formation, and adjoins the celebrated Great Wheel Beam, Cornbarrow, and other rich tin mines which have yielded large profits. The great value of parallel lodes has been recently shown in the immense returns of tin from the Great Wheel Vor. The first lode was worked to a depth of 350 fms., and produced tin ore amounting in value to upwards of two millions sterling. After this it was found by many that the mine was exhausted, instead of which a new company has been formed, and from a parallel lode, at a comparatively shallow depth, the returns of ore are so large and so constantly increasing that it is fully expected the present working will equal the first. A further illustration of this statement is already showing itself in the celebrated Grenver and Wheel Abraham Mines, where a parallel lode at present unworked gives indications of mineral wealth equal to that from which ore was obtained amounting to upwards of one million sterling. The directors do not think it too much to expect that the parallel lodes of Great Wheel Bonnie, which run through the sett for more than 1000 yards, will confirm the theory of the value of lodes parallel to each other, and apparently produced at the same time, and by the same causes.

The mine is worked by the former working of Great Wheel Bonnie sufficiently to attest the value of the lode partially opened. At a depth of only 50 fms. it is met by a wide, very rich tin, and large quantities of tin ground remain which will be brought to market immediately the water is pumped out. Ten levels have been driven, and one enough sent to surface to produce remunerative returns; and, if with a small engine, and only a few heads of stamps, this result was obtained, it may be relied upon with certainty that with superior machinery, including at least 48 heads of stamps, sufficient tin will be raised from the one lode to meet all working expenses, and pay a dividend of at least 25 per cent.; and, as soon as operations can be commenced upon the parallel lodes, still greater results may confidently be expected. One great advantage of the present position of the mine is, that there are fine runs of tin ground laid open, where men may be employed raising ore as soon as the water is drained a few fathoms below the adit. Looking at these facts, and the royalty being only 1-18th of the produce, the directors have felt justified in completing the purchase of the lease, right, and title to the property, for the sum of £2500; one half in shares, with £3 paid, and the remainder in cash.

To secure the speedy development of the mine, and to prevent uncertainty as to time or outlay, arrangements have been entered into with responsible and well-known contractors, who will undertake the erection of three steam-engines for pumping, winding, and stamping, and all machinery, dressing plant, and pitwork; the erection of all necessary buildings and workshops, and the complete drainage and clearing of the mine, within ten months of the commencement of operations, and to hand over the mine in good working order, according to the judgment of the company's engineer, for the sum of 19,5000., one-half of which they are willing to take in shares of the company, with only £3 paid, and the remainder in cash, and are also prepared to give a guarantee of £5000 for the due fulfilment of the contract.

In addition to the reports obtained at different times from the best mining authorities in Cornwall, the directors have obtained special surveys and reports, from Mr. Jehu Hitchens, of London, and from miners who were employed in the mine during the last working. Their unanimous testimony is that the lodes are rich for tin; that the mine may be worked for an almost unlimited period, without any failure in the quantity of ore ground that the mine contains; that the tin produced will be found of the richest quality; and that the thorough development of the lodes by proper machinery will secure large profits to the shareholders. This estimate is further borne out by the fact that a great number of shares have been applied for by persons residing in the immediate neighbourhood of the mine.

Prospectuses, with full reports, and forms of application for the remaining 5500 shares, may be obtained from the bankers, brokers, solicitor, and at the offices of the company, No. 1, Basinghall-street, London, E.C.; or from Wm. Page Cardozo, Esq., Camborne, Cornwall. In the event of any applicant not receiving an allotment, the deposit will be returned without deduction of costs.

Report of JEHU HITCHINS, Esq., M.E., Home and Foreign Mine Inspector, on Great Wheel Bonnie.

London, May 21, 1864.—This property is situated in one of the greatest tin mining districts in Cornwall, about three miles to the north of St. Austell. Its geological formation is the conglomerate decomposed granite, so celebrated for its yield of pure ore and metal. The sett is extensive, being 600 fathoms from east to west, and 300 from north to south, embracing from four to five east and west lodes, nearly parallel with each other, and of fair size and promise; the principal one—the south lode—being from 6 to 8 feet wide, and which forms the more direct object under consideration. On this vein the late company worked to a depth of 30 fathoms under adit, and where in the quantity of ore ground from 7 to 8 tons of tin ore monthly, and ceased working on account of the clay sett, which required clear water for its operations. However, for some time, the tributors have raised from the back of the adit, and surface diggings, and the refuse, and sold from 40000. to 50000. worth of ore, the 100 sacks of stuff averaging nearly 200 lbs. of tin ore—a very fair proportion; and if the mine was re-opened effectually a very large quantity could at once be raised from it, and other veins also proved. This fact has not been overlooked by other parties, for about two years since I was applied to, and from reports and representations, as well as the tin bills, &c., I formed such a very favourable opinion thereof that I contemplated forming a company to effectually set it to work, and would have taken a good part myself, but other things intervening I did not persevere. I can, therefore, now, with some degree of confidence—regarding it, as I do, most favourably, as presenting a field for extensive and beneficial mining enterprise—recommend it to those disposed to invest in a good adventure. JEHU HITCHINS.

The report of Captain JAMES POPE, manager of Wheel Bassett, East Bassett, and other mines, and of Captain JOHN VIVIAN, manager of the celebrated Grenver and Wheel Abraham United Mines, says:—"There are several very favourable features in connection with this property—first, the cheapness of the ground for working; second, the known discoveries of good tin ground; and thirdly, the purity and high price of the tin, which will realise the best price in Cornwall; and, what is not least to be recommended, the undertaking as a good one, and if properly worked will make a very profitable and lasting mine."

The report of Captain JOSEPH JEWELL, managing agent for Messrs. John Taylor and Sons, at South Tolguis, West Tolguis, East Tolguis, and Tolcarne Mines; and of Captain WILLIAM ROBERTS, managing agent of West Bassett, Wheel Agar, and South Dolcoath Mines, says:—"Taking the geological position of the property, with five strong tin lodes running through the entire length of the sett, and each producing tin of the best quality in the county, especially the Bonnie lode, and the easy nature of the ground for working, we do not hesitate in recommending it as a good undertaking, and if properly worked it will prove a profitable and lasting mine."

Capt. CHARLES THOMAS, manager of the celebrated Dolcoath and other tin mines, says:—"The trial of the samples to-day, the size of the lodes, the character of the tinstuff, and the little cost at which it can be broken, drawn, stamped, and dressed, show that the mine can be worked so as to secure good interest to the shareholders."

Capt. JOHN EDWARDS, manager of the Great Wheel Basy, Boscawen, and Hellen-begle Mines, Chacewater, Cornwall, late manager of the silver mines in Mexico, says:—"I have carefully inspected the Great Bonnie Mine, and I do not hesitate to say that the property will pay the adventurers well."

Capt. HENRY JAMES, of Redruth, mining inspector and general mineral surveyor, says:—"I consider this property a very fair speculation indeed, and by good management could be made to pay good interest for money as soon as the mine is properly thrown open."

Capt. RICHARD HAMCOCK, manager of the great Polgoth and other tin mines, says:—"The ground is very easy for exploring, as well as the lode, and you will be able to begin raising tinstuff as soon as the water is drained to the 20 ft. level, or before. I have no doubt of this being a very profitable mine when fully worked."

Mr. SAMUEL SAMPTON, late agent of the Fowey Consols Mines, now mineral surveyor and tollier to Sir J. S. Graves Sawie, Bart., and John Tremayne, Esq., says:—"I consider management, will give good profits to the adventurers."

Mr. STEPHEN SYMONS, agent at Gonnarow Tin Mine, St. Austell, says:—"I am well acquainted with the Great Wheel Bonnie sett, and I give it as my decided opinion that the mine cannot fail to be a lasting and profitable concern."

Mr. ROBERT DUNSTON, mineral surveyor, Liskeard, says:—"The property is one of the best offered, and the people of St. Austell will take a large interest in it. I feel sure you would be quite justified in recommending it to your best friends."

Captain JOHN BEARD, agent at Wheel Par Tin Mine, says:—"I believe every party taking an interest in the mine will be fully compensated."

Capt. THOMAS PARKY, of the Royalton Tin Mine, says:—"Let the mine be worked on a large scale, and immense profits may be realised."

Mr. MATTHEW HONE, of Wheel Mary Ann Mine, near Liskeard, says:—"Any quantity of ore can be raised for stamping, the lodes being large and speedy for taking away and whoever puts this mine to work will find it a good and lasting mine."

Captain WILLIAM ROWE, agent at Wheel Polemar, St. Austell, says:—"I have been in this locality about three years, and have heard much relative to this mine from practical men, but I do not know of an instance of any to say but that the Great Wheel Bonnie is a most excellent speculation."

Captain S. COLLINS, of Wheel Basset Mine, says:—"Great Wheel Bonnie is in an excellent locality; old Beam and other celebrated mines adjoin. The character of the ground is very promising, and remarkably easy for all mining operations."

RICHARD JACOB, working miner, of St. Austell, says:—"Having worked in that mine as a shaftman from the commencement to the suspension of operations, I was well acquainted with the value of the lodes in all parts of the mine. I can with confidence recommend it as a valuable property to any mining company."

J. ALLEN, working miner, of Carthew, near St. Austell, says:—"I was the tin dresser



of the Great Wheal Bonnie during the last workings. Since the mine stopped I have been working on the backs of the lodes at tawork, and I hesitate not to say that the mine will pay its cost as soon as stamping power is erected. The tin is of the best quality. It is my opinion that it is the best tin mine in the St. Austell district. Report of TWENTY-TWO MINERS, who had worked in the mine, says:—"We are of opinion that, with proper machinery, Great Wheal Bonnie may be made one of the best-paying and most lasting mines in Cornwall."

## PRELIMINARY ANNOUNCEMENT.

**CORNUBIA TIN MINING COMPANY (LIMITED).**  
Nominal capital £30,000, in 12,000 shares of £2 10s. each.  
Prospectus, with full particulars, in a few days.  
Company's Office, 21, Park-row, Leeds, June 30, 1864.

## THE ROBERTSFORS IRONWORKS COMPANY (LIMITED).

To be incorporated under the Companies Act, 1862, by which the liability of shareholders is limited to the amount of their shares.  
Capital £200,000, in 15,000 shares of £13 6s. each.  
Deposit 10s. per share on application, and £2 on allotment.  
First issue, 7500 shares.  
No call will exceed £1 10s. per share, at intervals of not less than three months.  
No promotion money will be paid, and the preliminary expenses will be confined strictly to the proper charges only.  
DIRECTORS.

The Right Hon. LORD GARVAGH, Army and Navy Club, Pall Mall, S.W.  
D. C. GRIFFITH, Esq., F.R.G.S. (Messrs. Griffith and Barton, assayers to the Bank of England, and the Anglo-Mexican Mining Company).  
LOUIS GUILLET, Esq., (Messrs. Guillemot and Weyland, bankers, Stockholm).  
EDWARD NIXON, Esq., Ormonde House, Bognor, Sussex, and 10, Victoria-road.  
(Director of the General Financial Estate Corporation, Limited).  
J. PATON, Esq. (Messrs. Paton and Co., merchants, Stockholm).  
CHARLES WEBER, Esq. (Messrs. G. Hammond and Co., Swedish and Norwegian Consuls, Rangoon and Deal).

(With power to add to their number.)  
BANKERS—Consolidated Bank (Limited), Fenchurch-street.  
Messrs. Bennett and Gaskell, accountants, 31, Nicholas-lane, Lombard-street.

Brokers—Messrs. Burnard, Esq., London and County Chambers, Lombard-street.  
W. Hannam, Esq., Manchester.

SOLICITORS—Messrs. R. and S. Mullens, 7, Poultry.  
SECRETARY (pro tem.)—A. Robertson, Esq.

TEMPORARY OFFICES,  
7a, LAWRENCE POUNTNEY HILL, CANNON STREET, E.C.

The company is formed for the purchase of the extensive estates of Robertsfors and Fredrikfors, comprising about 150,000 acres of freehold and Crown lands, with large forests, and agricultural districts, also timber and ironworks, shipbuilding yards, &c., and which are situated in the county of West Boten, in Sweden, five English miles from the harbour, belonging to the estate called Sikea, in the Gulf of Bothnia; and also to produce on the spot, from the pure Swedish iron ore and charcoal, a quality of steel adapted for rails, shipbuilding, locomotive engine tyres, axles, shafts, and other machinery, boiler-plates, armour-plates for ships, cannons, mortars, &c., and for all other purposes where it has proved desirable to substitute Bessemer steel for iron. It is also intended to extend the yearly produce of timber for export, to build ships, and work the other resources of the estate in such a manner as may be found most beneficial to the interests of the shareholders.

The Swedish bar and pig-iron is justly celebrated in the various markets of the world. At the International Exhibition of 1862 no less than fifteen exhibitors from Sweden received medals for different kinds of iron and iron manufactures, among which was part of an iron ship that had struck on a rock, and which was entirely bent without breaking or injuring the iron in any way, thus establishing its great superiority for ship plates. It has been repeatedly stated in our public journals—the *Times*, *Mining Journal*, and other leading and scientific organs—that we cannot as yet do without Swedish iron. The present proprietors have but to a small extent developed all the resources at their command, having derived an average annual income of about £5000 sterling from the profits obtained by employing only a moderate capital. Thus the average yearly produce of charcoal bar-iron has been limited to 620 tons, at a cost price of £7 5s. per ton, freight hitherto paid from Sikea to England by timber vessels, 10s. per ton; other expenses, about 1s.; making a total of £7 16s. per ton, delivered in England, where the market price of such iron now ranges from £12 10s. to £13 per ton, thus leaving a net profit of at least £4 14s. per ton. No pig-iron is at present sold from the property, and all the bar-iron has of late years been contracted for by a large firm (who are willing to contract for more than double the quantity) in France, where it is considered one of the most superior qualities of Swedish iron, and used for cutlery and other fine manufactures. One of the firms has lately visited Sweden, for the purpose of making a contract for a series of years.

The present average produce of timber has also been limited to about 27,000 dozen planks, which have been sold at an average profit of 2s. per dozen, leaving a net profit of £7500 sterling.

It is proposed to erect, at a cost of about £16,000, converting furnaces for the production of steel by the Bessemer process, up to 200 tons per week, according to requirements, and as may be found desirable. The cost of steel ingots will not exceed £9 per ton, delivered in England; and as the present selling price is £15 per ton, a net profit is left of £6 per ton, which, with a production of 200 tons per week, would give an annual profit of £24,000, or equal to 41½ per cent. on the capital of the first issue, on steel alone, besides what would accrue from the other resources. Dried wood has lately been used with great success and economy as a substitute for charcoal.

There is no doubt that Bessemer steel will ultimately supersede wrought-iron in all such manufactures; and it is with a view to this that the company intend to devote considerable attention to its production in a locality where it can be made from the very best materials.

The returns may fairly be estimated as follows:—

|  |         |
|--|---------|
| a. Net annual returns of present proprietors £8963 (say) .....       | £8,960  |
| b. Profit on 200 tons Bessemer's steel per week, at £6 per ton ..... | 62,400  |
| .....  | £71,360 |
| Deduct for expenses of management, &c. ....                          | 5,300   |
| Nett .....   | £66,060 |

or 44 per cent. on the first issue of capital, £150,000, without calculating on any extension of the trade in bar and hoop-iron, timber, deals, shipbuilding, and produce of cast-steel for tools, &c., for all which there is a ready market.

It will thus be clearly seen that the iron and timber works, with the improvements proposed by this company, and all the other available resources possessed by these estates, will yield a very large and certain profit when English capital and skill are brought to bear upon them.

There is ample water-power on the estates (the Rieksla River) which is made available for saw-mills, various machineries for iron manufactures, &c., and also a flour-mill. There are on the estates iron foundries, furnaces, forges (iron and brass), workshops, stores and warehouses, dwelling-houses for workmen, mechanics, and foremen; offices, and stabling for 45 horses and a large farming stock (including 140 cows). At the ship-building yards there are newly-built houses for inspectors, shipwrights, and workmen.

The produce of timber may be considered unlimited, consisting as it does to a large extent of virgin forests.

The vendors have agreed to accept £50,000 for the whole of the estates. The stock in trade, as well as iron, charcoal, &c., in store, to be taken at a valuation according to the books, and will amount to about £20,000. As both the mines and ironworks are already in active operation, the profits will accrue to the company from the date of purchase.

The whole of the property, mines, works, &c., have been carefully surveyed by an eminent engineer, Mr. Franz Hoffmann, and on his report His Majesty the King of Sweden has granted permission to form a joint-stock company, and confirmed the valuation of the property at Rs. D. 1,000,000 Swedish, or £55,550 sterling.

NOTE.—The proprietors offer to reserve for themselves the five-eighths share of the Ragarö Iron Mines, part of the property proposed to be sold, at a drawback of £5000 from the purchase-money of the estate, should the company wish them to do so. The magnetic iron ore, which can be obtained in any quantity from these mines, is of the same quality as that from which the famous Dannemora iron is produced. It has been analysed by the well-known firms of Messrs. Johnson, Matthey, and Co., and Messrs. Griffith and Barton, assayer, and found to contain 66½ per cent. of good pig-iron. It is entirely free from sulphur.

The capital of the company has been fixed at £300,000, in 15,000 shares of £20 each. It is not proposed to include more than £150,000 in the first issue, as after paying the purchase-money for the property and stock, and the cost of erecting the Bessemer furnaces and paying all preliminary expenses, about £40,000 will be left as a working capital, to be called up as may be required, until the company shall consider it desirable to further extend their operations.

The Articles of Association, with plans of the estates and samples, may be inspected at the offices of the company, where also all the details respecting the properties may be had on application.

Prospectuses and forms of application may be obtained of the bankers, brokers, and at the offices of the company.

This harbour is capable of accommodating the largest vessels—being one of the best in the North of Sweden, close to the open sea, and sheltered from winds, so that ships can load and discharge in all weathers. During the Russian war many large English men-of-war were accommodated in this harbour. Vessels entering the harbour pay a small port duty to the proprietors.

## MINING OFFICES, MANCHESTER.

**MESSRS. HARVEY AND CO., MINING ENGINEERS, AGENTS, AND SHAREDEALERS, CLARENCE CHAMBERS, MANCHESTER.** are at all times in a position to deal in all the market Dividend and Progressive Mine shares, and also to advise on all mining matters, being practically acquainted with the business, and having a daily communication from the mining districts of Devon and Cornwall.

Messrs. HARVEY and Co. publish a monthly "Mining Circular," containing a valuable summary of mining information. Forwarded gratis on application. The Circular for June contains special reports on Wheal Curtis, Nanglies, Grambler and St. Aubyn.

MINING OFFICES, 28, PRINCESS STREET, MANCHESTER.

**LEIGH, MOLYNEUX, AND CO., MINE AGENTS AND SHAREBROKERS, BUY AND SELL SHARES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION, on commission or for net cash.**  
Office of the Hazel Grove Silver-Lead Mining Company (Limited), JAMES LEIGH, secretary.

## CARDIGANSHIRE MINING OFFICES.

**MESSRS. WILLIAMS, BRAY, AND CO.** beg to inform their mining friends and the public generally that, in consequence of the numerous applications and requests they have received, they now UNDERTAKE THE INSPECTING AND REPORTING ON MINES.

The several members of the firm having had many years' experience in mining in all its branches is the best guarantee of their ability in such matters; and they trust that, by carefully examining the mines they visit, and faithfully reporting thereon, and by constantly watching the progress of both old and new undertakings, they will be able to supply a want that has been greatly felt in the district, and give every information and advice that may be required.

OFFICES, 44, MARINE TERRACE, ABERYSTWTHL.

## India Office.

**BY ORDER OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE FOR INDIA**  
IN COUNCIL, notice is hereby given that the DIRECTOR-GENERAL OF STORES FOR INDIA will be READY, on or before MONDAY, the 11th instant, to RECEIVE PROPOSALS in writing, sealed up, from such persons as may be willing to supply—  
And that the conditions of the said contract may be had on application at the India Store Office, Cannon-row, Westminster, where the proposals are to be left any time before Two o'clock P.M. of the said 11th day of July, 1864, after which hour no tender will be received.  
India Office, July 1, 1864.

## India Office.

**BY ORDER OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE FOR INDIA**  
IN COUNCIL, notice is hereby given that the DIRECTOR-GENERAL OF STORES FOR INDIA will be READY, on or before MONDAY, the 11th July next, to RECEIVE PROPOSALS in writing, sealed up, from such persons as may be willing to supply—  
BEST BAR, SHEET, and PLATE IRON; PIG IRON (COLD-BLAST WELSH); SWEDISH IRON.  
And that the conditions of the said contract may be had on application at the India Store Office, Cannon-row, Westminster, where the proposals are to be left any time before Two o'clock P.M. of the said 11th day of July, 1864, after which hour no tender will be received.  
India Office, June 30, 1864.

**SCHOOL SHIP—THE THAMES MARINE OFFICERS' TRAINING SHIP "WORCESTER,"** moored off Erith, is managed by a committee of London shipowners, merchants, and captains.  
CHAIRMAN—HENRY GREEN, Esq., Blackwall, E.  
VICE-CHAIRMAN—C. H. CHAMBERS, Esq., 4, Mincing-lane, E.C.  
Treasurer—Stephen Cave, Esq., M.P., 35, Wilton-place, S.W.  
Respectable boys, from the age of twelve to fifteen, intended for the sea, are received on board, and thoroughly educated for a seafaring life.  
Terms of admission, 35 guineas per annum.  
Forms and prospectuses can be obtained on application to 19, London-street, E.C. W. M. BULLIVANT, Hon. Sec.

**TO MINE AND QUARRY PROPRIETORS, AGENTS, AND OTHERS.**—TWO MINING ENGINEERS of considerable experience have united their businesses, and are NOW PREPARED to ERECT, by contract or otherwise, ALL DESCRIPTIONS OF MINING OR SLATE QUARRYING MACHINERY, or will SUPPLY WORKING OR FINISHED DRAWINGS OR DESIGNS FOR ANY DESCRIPTION OF ENGINES, MACHINERY, OR DRESSING FLOORS. SURVEYS OR SECTIONS OF MINES OR QUARRIES EXECUTED with accuracy and dispatch. Present business in the counties of Carnarvon, Merioneth, Cardigan, and neighbourhood, but would now undertake work in any part of Great Britain or abroad, having had many years' experience in foreign mines, and speaking Spanish fluently. The highest references given to mines in which works are at present being carried on, or to former ones.—Address, "H. J. W., MINING JOURNAL OFFICE, 26, Fleet-street, London, E.C."

**TO COLLIERY OWNERS.**—The ADVERTISER, a man of thorough business habits and proved success in the management of the commercial and sales department of collieries, WISHES AN ENGAGEMENT TO TAKE CHARGE OF THE SALE OF COALS OR OTHER MINERALS ON THE LONDON AND NORTH-WESTERN OR MIDLAND RAILWAYS. Having an extensive connection over a large district, his services would be found valuable to a new colliery, or to any gentleman who has mineral property to dispose. Ample references.—Address, "Coal Agent," care of Mr. G. Street, advertising offices, 30, Cornhill, London.

**TO IRON MANUFACTURERS.**—A PARTY IN GLASGOW, who has an extensive connection, and who could influence a large trade with Clyde shipbuilders, DESIRES A FIRST-CLASS AGENCY FOR ANGLE AND T-IRON, SHIP AND BOILER PLATES, and SHEET IRON, or for any of these singly.—Address M. A. C., care of Messrs. Anderson and Watt, 64, Buchanan-street, Glasgow.

**TO INVENTORS AND PATENTEES.**—A GENTLEMAN having an extensive connection with manufacturers, merchants, and others, would be GLAD TO UNDERTAKE THE SALE OF INVENTIONS OR PATENTED ARTICLES, on commission.—Apply to Mr. RAWLE, patent office, 14, Clare-street, Bristol. N.B.—Continental and foreign agencies solicited.

**TO CAPITALISTS.**—TO BE SOLD, A VERY PROMISING SLATE QUARRY, IN NORTH WALES. Terms moderate.—Apply by letter only, to R. P. JONES, 67, Hatton-garden, E.C.

**CONSOLIDATED COPPER MINES OF COBRE.**—Notice is hereby given, that a HALF-YEARLY GENERAL MEETING of this association will be HELD, in conformity with the Deed of Settlement, at the offices of the company, Gresham House, Old Broad-street, on TUESDAY, the 26th day of July inst., at One o'clock precisely.  
WALTER SHARP, Directors of the GEO. WHITMORE company.  
Gresham House, Old Broad-street, July 7, 1864.

**THE CAPE COPPER MINING COMPANY (LIMITED).**—Notice is hereby given, that the Directors have this day DECLARED A DIVIDEND OF TEN SHILLINGS PER SHARE, free of income tax, on account of the estimated profits on the company's operations to the 31st December last, payable on Wednesday, the 20th inst., and that the transfer books will be closed from the 13th inst. to the 20th inst., both days inclusive.  
By order of the Board, W. G. WILLIAMS, Sec.  
6, Queen-street-place, London, E.C., July 1, 1864.

**THE NEW CORNISH LEAD AND COPPER MINING COMPANY (LIMITED).**—Notice is hereby given, that a FIFTH and LAST CALL OF FIVE SHILLINGS PER SHARE has been made by the directors of this company on the original shares in this company, Nos. 8002 to 12,000 (both inclusive), such call to be paid to the bankers of the company, Messrs. Attwood, Spooner, Marshall, and Co., at their banking house, in New-street, Birmingham, in the county of Warwick, on or before Tuesday, the 26th day of July, 1864.

By order, J. CHAMBERLAIN BARLOW, Sec.  
Office, 39, Waterloo-street, Birmingham, June 27, 1864.

**THE MOEL TECWYN AND GWNDWN FREEHOLD GOLD COMPANY (LIMITED).**  
Incorporated under the Companies Act of 1862.  
Capital £60,000, in 2400 shares of £25 each. First issue, 1200 shares.  
Deposit £1 per share payable on application, £1 10s. on allotment, and £2 six months after. No further call will be made unless at a general meeting.

CHAIRMAN—SIR EDWIN PEARSON, K.B., F.R.S.  
DIRECTORS.  
JAMES DAWSON, Esq., Billiter-square (Director of the Metropolitan Life Office).  
HENRY HAWES FOX, Esq. (Fox and Thompson), (Director of the Brighton, Lewes, and Tunbridge Wells Railway), Leadenhall-street, London.  
GEORGE MAGDONA, Esq. (Director of the New Devon Consols Copper Mining Company), (Cham. and South Staffordshire Bank).  
SIR EDWIN PEARSON, K.B., F.R.S., Wimbledon (Director of the London, Birmingham, and Great Northern Railway), 1, St. James's Place, London.  
SIR JOHN GRANT WILSON, Esq., M.D., Clifton.

BANKERS—The Alliance Bank, Lothbury, London; Brown's-buildings, Liverpool.

SOLICITOR—James Bell, Esq., 21, Abchurch-lane.

ENGINEER AND MANAGER.

Captain John Parry, Dolgelly (late Manager of the Vigra and Clogau Gold Mines).

SECRETARY (pro tem.)—Mr. James H. Thornton, 23, Moorgate-street, London.

OFFICES—33, MOORGATE STREET, LONDON.

This company is established for the purpose of purchasing or renting mineral properties in the gold-bearing district of North Wales, and working the same.

Public attention is now awakened to the growing importance of gold mining in Wales, and to the fact that a new element of national wealth is rapidly springing up in that direction. The district is already talked of as a new California.

The Vigra and Clogau is now one of the richest gold mines in the world, with ore inexhaustible for generations to come. The richest of the ore has yielded as much as 788 ozs. of gold per ton; 909½ tons have produced 7148 ozs. of gold, averaging 6½ ozs. to the ton, all of which have been sold and delivered to the Bank of England.

The Vigra and Clogau shares, with £4 paid, are now marketable at about £40 per share.

The Welsh Gold Company, another undertaking, is rapidly rising in importance, having recently extracted 31 ozs. of gold from less than ¼ ton of quartz.

The directors have purchased the vendor's interest in three mineral grants from the Crown, containing about 280 acres, at the usual royalties, and also a large freehold property of nearly 200 acres, situated in one of the most picturesque parts of Wales, which commands favourable sites for building, but under a portion of which the Crown claims the minerals. The price to be paid for the whole will be £14,000, of which £4000 will be taken in shares, such shares not to be transferable until the shareholders have been paid a dividend of at least 20 per cent., and of the remainder one-half can remain on mortgage.

Reports as to the value of these mines have been received from some of the best authorities on the subject.

The directors have arranged for the management to be undertaken by Captain John Parry, under whose management the celebrated Vigra and Clogau was first made profitable.

The company has been registered with limited liability, and no shareholder can under any circumstances be liable for more than the amount of the shares to which he subscribed. Should further calls be required, they will not exceed £1, at intervals of three months.

Shareholders will have the option of paying up their shares in full, and fully paid shares will have the advantages of receiving interest at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum, on the full amount until dividends are declared, and dividends will be payable to shareholders in proportion to the amount paid-up on their shares.

No payment in money or shares will be given by the company to promoters.

The remuneration to the directors will be left entirely to the shareholders.

Should no allotment be made, deposits will be returned in full.

About two-thirds of the first issue of shares have been privately applied for and allotted.

Application for the remaining shares to be made, addressed either to the secretary, directors, or brokers.

## FORM OF APPLICATION FOR SHARES.

To the Directors of the Moel Tecwyn and Gwndwn Freehold Gold Company (Limited).

Please to allot me \_\_\_\_\_ shares in the Moel Tecwyn and Gwndwn Freehold Gold Company (Limited), for which I enclose a deposit of £1 per share, and request you to register my name as a shareholder for the whole or any part.

Name in full.....

Address.....

Date..... Business or profession.....

N.B.—The above form, when signed, can be forwarded, addressed either to the secretary, Mr. J. H. Thornton, 23, Moorgate-street, London; or to the manager of the Alliance Bank (Limited), 5, Lothbury, London. Cheques or Post-office Orders can be made payable to the secretary.

**THE MOEL TECWYN AND GWNDWN FREEHOLD GOLD COMPANY (LIMITED).** NOTICE.—APPLICATIONS FOR SHARES in this company will NOT BE RECEIVED AFTER THURSDAY NEXT.

## CARDINHAM WHEEL ROSE SILVER-LEAD MINING COMPANY (LIMITED).

IN THE LEAD DISTRICT OF CARDINHAM, CORNWALL.

Registered under the Companies Act, 1862, by which the liability of each shareholder is limited to the amount of his shares.

Capital £20,000, in 20,000 shares of £1 each.

2s. 6d. per share to be paid on application, 2s. 6d. on allotment, and a further 2s. 6d. per share three months after allotment, when there will be a general meeting of the shareholders.

Subsequent calls, if required, not to exceed 2s. 6d. per share, and not to be made at intervals of less than six months.

From careful calculations and estimates, made by first-class mining engineers, it is confidently believed that not more than 10s. per share at the utmost will be required to fully develop the mine.

The present four directors are gentlemen of the highest respectability, but object to their names appearing in the papers, not because they do not fully believe in the soundness of the undertaking, but from private reasons.

OFFICES—28, CORNHILL, E.C.

This company is established for purchasing the lease and fully developing the valuable silver-lead mine formerly known as the Wheal Glynn.

The set is very extensive, comprising an area of nearly 600 acres, and extending upwards of 800 fms. on the course of the lodes.

The former company (constituted on the Cost-book System) expended about £12,000, and sold several parcels of silver-lead (particulars can be seen at the office), but owing to differences amongst the shareholders and others connected therewith the works were suspended, notwithstanding the recommendations to the contrary of many of the most eminent mining agents in the county of Cornwall, especially Capt. Francis Puckey and Capt. J. Vercoe, the late manager.

The workings of the late company were confined to the sinking of a shaft on the course of one of the lodes to a depth of 34 fms. below the adit level, at which point it is strikingly characteristic of the lodes of the celebrated East Wheal Rose Mine, in Cornwall, which yielded enormous quantities of silver-lead, and paid to the fortunate proprietors dividends to the amount of nearly £300,000.

The primary object of the company, for the speedy and effectual development of the set, is to erect an engine of 40 in. cylinder, and to sink and extend operations on the lodes; and, judging from the discoveries already laid open, it cannot fail to prove productive and highly remunerative; in fact, it is positively asserted that a parcel of ore of not less than 30 tons will be ready for sale within four months from the clearing up of the mine.

Arrangements have been entered into with the present proprietors by which the company will acquire a 21 years' lease of this valuable property, at a royalty of 1-18th until £4000 is paid in dividends to the shareholders, then the usual 1-12th, together with the ore on the bank, plant, engine-house, boiler-house, stack, &c., for the sum of £6000, of which £4000 is to be paid in shares of the company, and the balance (£2000) on the following conditions, viz.: £500 in cash on the allotment of shares, out of which will be paid all preliminary expenses.

The directors, being aware of the heavy expenditure frequently incurred by companies, have taken the necessary precaution of securing the services of an efficient secretary, and the use of offices, for the sum of £150 per annum; and they (the directors) decline receiving any fees until the same shall be awarded them by the shareholders at the first general meeting, to be held within four months after the allotment, when they will retire and place their re-election, or the election of their successors, in the hands of the shareholders.

No promotion money is to be paid.

Special attention is solicited to extracts from reports of some of the best authorities of the day, which can be had at the office, bearing testimony to the worth of the mine, the tenor of which—coupled with the advantageous terms made with the vendors—give the directors great confidence in bringing this property before the public.

Plans and sections of the property, with specimens of rich ore just brought from the mine, may be seen at the offices of the company, where prospectuses, forms of application for shares, and every information may be obtained.

Applications for shares to be forwarded to the bankers or secretary of the company. Where no allotment is made, the deposit will be returned in full.

**SOUTH LOVELL MINE,**  
WENDRON, CORNWALL.

In 2000 shares of £2 each.

COMMITTEE.

BANKERS.

London and County Bank, London; the Union Bank, Helston.

PRINTER—Grenfell Hill, Helston.

BROKERS.

F. G. Lane, 2, Royal Exchange, London; Joseph Ellerton, Wakefield.

SECRETARY—Walter Thomson, Cophall-buildings, Throgmorton-street, London.

PROSPECTUS.

This company is being formed for effectually working a valuable and extensive mining property, comprising the estates of Combekack and Mengearne, near Helston, a district celebrated for the immense returns it has made, and the profitable results which have attended and is still being derived from judicious and economical tin mining; indeed, this property occupies a geological position which cannot be surpassed for the production of tin. South Lovell Mine is in the same channel of ground and adjoins East Lovell, which is divided in 1000 shares, and, upon an outlay of £2 13s. 6d., has paid 30s. per share in dividends, while the shares bear a present market value of £18 to £20 each.

This is the richest tin mine in Cornwall for the depth attained, having courses of tin valued in the aggregate at £400 to £420 per fathom, thus showing the richness of the district.

The lodes of Wheal Lovell, Trumpet Consols, and Old Trevenen Mine also run through the entire length of the set, intersected by two masterly cross-courses. These mines have together returned nearly £1,000,000 worth of tin, and are still making large returns.

In South Lovell several thousands of pounds have been expended in driving adits and sinking shafts communicating with the same; by this means the position of the lodes have been ascertained, and their value proved by the quantities of tin produced, and requires only the erection of adequate machinery to make large and profitable returns, the permanency of which there is no doubt. The determination of the present company is to clear up and sink the shaft on one of the main lodes, and to develop this important property in an efficient and effectual manner. After providing for the purchase of the property, the payment of the new leases, together with all incidental expenses, there will be a clear sum of £2000 to the credit of the company, which is considered ample to bring the concern into a dividend position.

The leases are held for the term of 21 years, at the low rate of 1-20th dues, or royalty.

Prospectuses, forms of application, with copies of reports, may be obtained of the brokers, or the secretary of the company.

**SOUTH LOVELL MINE.**—Notice is hereby given, that NO APPLICATION FOR SHARES in this company will be RECEIVED AFTER THURSDAY, the 14th inst., for LONDON, and FRIDAY, the 15th inst., for the COUNTRY.—July 8, 1864. WALTER THOMSON, Sec.

**THE DINING HALLS COMPANY (LIMITED).**  
Capital £50,000, in 25,000 shares of £2 each (with power to increase).  
Deposit upon application 5s., and upon allotment 15s. per share.  
No call will be required for twelve months.

PATRONS.

The Right Hon. the LORD BROUGHAM AND VAUX.

The Right Hon. EARL OF SHREWSBURY AND TALBOT.

LORD LYTTELTON, F.R.S.

LORD STANLEY, F.R.S.

SIR JOHN VILLIERS SHELLEY, Bart., M.P.

MR. ALDERMAN WATERLOW.



## SOUTH SAINT IVES TIN AND COPPER MINING COMPANY (LIMITED).

To be incorporated with limited liability.  
Capital £15,000, divided into 6000 shares, of £2 10s. each.  
Deposit 5s. per share on application, and 10s. per share on allotment.  
No further call will be made for six months.

The Hon. G. R. GIFFORD, Litchfield, Chertsey, Surrey.  
JOHN PHILLIPS, Esq., Charlton House, near Cheltenham.  
R. H. MICHELL, Esq., Tin Smelter, Marazion, Cornwall.  
BANKERS.  
London..... Messrs. Roberts, Lubbock, and Co., Lombard-street, E.C.  
"..... Messrs. Ransom and Co., Pall Mall, S.W.  
Cornwall..... Messrs. Bolitho and Sons, Penzance.  
ENGINEER—Mr. W. H. Gray, St. Austell, Cornwall.  
SECRETARY—Mr. Henry Chapman.  
OFFICES—68, OLD BROAD STREET, E.C.

## ABRIDGED PROSPECTUS.

This company has been formed to work a valuable piece of mineral property in the St. Ives mining district, Cornwall, which has been carefully inspected by Capt. J. Nancarrow, Mr. George R. Martin, J. Bryant, J. Daw, C. Thomas, and J. Vivian, all of whom describe its locality and geological character to be most promising, the St. Ives Consols cross lodes and cross-courses running through its entire length, and intersecting the lodes, thus giving good promise of one or more of those rich carbonaceous which have been so highly profitable to the proprietors of that mine, which has produced upwards of £800,000 worth of tin.

The directors have purchased the sett for £5000; £3000 in cash, and £2000 in fully paid-up shares. The lease is for 21 years, at the very low rate of 1-21st part royalty, and it is confidently expected by the most competent judges that an outlay of from £6000 to £8000 will produce a liberal dividend.

A considerable portion of the shares have been already subscribed for, and the directors, who are each required to hold 100 shares, offer to the public those remaining, with a conviction that such an opportunity for the profitable investment of capital is rarely presented.

After payment of 10s. per share on allotment, so much of the balance as may be required will be called for by instalments of 5s. each, at intervals of not less than three months, but no call will be made for six months after allotment; and if no allotment is made the deposit will be returned in full.

Shareholders have the option of paying up their shares in full, receiving interest at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum on the surplus.

All applications for shares must be made in the usual form to the bankers or to the secretary.

Reports, with prospectuses, forms of application for shares, and plans of the mine, with all other information, may be had at the offices of the company, as above.

## WHEAL PENROSE SILVER-LEAD MINE, IN THE PARISH OF SITNEY, CORNWALL.

In 1024 shares. On the "COST BOOK SYSTEM."  
PUSHER—P. Grenfell Hill, Esq., Helston.  
MANAGER (pro tem.)—John Hunt, Esq., Portleven.

This mine is situated in one of the best-known and most important lead-producing districts of Cornwall, and has at intervals been extensively wrought, and yielded large profits.

In 1859, Mr. John Hunt (for many years director and principal proprietor of the Pont Pen Lead Works, in France) obtained a grant from J. J. Rogers, Esq., M.P., for the purpose of recovering the ores in the surface refuse, and working the lodes above the adit level. In the course of his explorations an important lode has been discovered, nearly parallel to the old workings, and distant about 3 or 4 fms.

About 30 fms. have been driven on the new lode, principally through ore ground; its productiveness appears to increase with the depth, and there is every indication of the existence of a valuable deposit of mineral underneath.

To prove this object a steam engine must be erected, to withdraw the water as deep as may be considered desirable from one of the shafts, and thence, by cross-cutting, a large quantity of tribute ground may be quickly opened on the new as well as on the old lode.

It is proposed to form a company for the effectual prosecution of the mine, which has been divided into 1024 shares; the majority of these are already appropriated.

The sett, which includes the Wheal Penrose and Wheal Unity Mines, is held under a lease for 21 years, from the 1st of December, 1863, at 1-20th dues.

The amount hitherto expended in opening the shafts, driving levels, erecting dressing machinery, &c., up to the end of December, 1863, is £3221, and the value of the ore obtained £2037. All the work done will be available for the incoming party, and Mr. Hunt, in transferring his interest, requires only, out of the excess of the expenditure beyond the proceeds of the ore sold, viz. £1184, £750 in money, and 250 shares with the first call of £2 per share paid up. The average value of the ore sold for the last 12 months is about £15 2s. 6d. per ton.

The estimated sum required for bringing the mine into profitable working is £4000; £2 per share to be paid on allotment, the remainder as required.

Immediately on the completion of the share list a meeting of the adventurers will be held on the mine, when the bankers and agents of the company will be appointed, and active operations immediately commenced.

Further particulars may be obtained of Mr. P. G. Hill, Helston; Mr. F. WESTLAKE, George-street Chambers, Plymouth; or of Mr. HUNT, on the mine. Every facility will be given to intending shareholders to visit and inspect the mine.

As the majority of the shares are already taken, early application for the remainder, to either of the above-named, is solicited, so that the works may be proceeded with immediately. See annexed reports.—Dated July 1, 1864.

## REPORTS.

April 17, 1863.—In accordance with your request, I have this day inspected the above mine, and the following is my report. The sett is very large, comprising the old Penrose and Unity Mines, and having the sea coast for its southern boundary. It is situated in the parish of Sitney, and is within a short distance of the thriving port of Portleven, where all the ore can be shipped, and coals and other materials had at reasonable prices. The formation is an argillaceous clay-slate, and is of a highly mineralized character for the production of lead. I find, by examining the old plans, that the old Penrose Mine has been worked to a depth of 110 fms. below the adit, and large profits were realised by the late Sir Christopher Hawkins; and also at Wheal Unity large quantities of lead ore have been returned. Between these two mines lies a large portion of unexplored ground, which is now proposed to be worked. The adit level from old Penrose has been driven through a portion of this ground, and at Bawden's shaft the adit is now 28 fms. deep, from which shaft a cross-cut has been driven east from the old lode about 4 fms., and intersected a very kindly and well-defined lode, about 15 inches wide, on which a level has been extended north and south from the cross-cut a distance of 36 fms., opening out good tribute ground, and in places worth 1½ ton of lead ore per fm. This new lode underlies about 1 ft. in a fathom, whilst the old lode underlies 2½ ft. in 1 fm., so that by sinking Bawden's shaft on the old lode about 20 fms. the junction of it with the new lode will be reached, at and below which point, looking at the kindly nature of the country and the very promising character of the two lodes, as seen in the adit level, large quantities of lead ore may be fairly expected. This may also be deduced from analogy, for in the adit level further north on the workings, where the new lode by its bearing falls in with the old lode, both lodes form two branches of lead ore. I should propose that a small steam-engine be fixed on Bawden's shaft, which should be sunk at once to meet the junction of the lodes, and if then found profitable this engine could be used for a whim and crusher, and a larger engine erected for the further development of the mine. The lodes contain large quantities of carbonate, arsenate, and phosphate of lead, which were neglected by the former workers; a great deal of the latter has since been returned from the old workings by means of Hunt's jiggling machine, which machine I highly approve of for the dressing of lead ore. Besides the above-mentioned lodes there are others of great promise in the sett; one of these has been opened on in the beach, and I have seen large lumps of lead which were broken from it, which show great promise from a lode so near the surface. I worked at East Wheal Rose for three years, the same they will form a junction at from 16 to 30 fms. below the adit, where a great improvement may reasonably be calculated on. The carbonate, arsenate, and phosphate of lead seem to have been unknown or neglected by the former workers, as quantities of it have been raised from above the adit by the present proprietor. There is another lode, besides the above-named, opened on at the beach, bearing 2° north of east. It is about 2 ft. wide, well defined, and of a promising character, from which I broke stones of lead ore. I would recommend that a small pumping-engine (say 40-hp. cylinder), be erected on one of the most convenient shafts in the Old Penrose Mine, and drain the water, to begin with, from the 40-fm. level; by this means access can be had to the unexplored ground on both sides, and judging from their very promising appearance at the adit, and their apparent junction below, I think that good discoveries will be made. I estimate that a sum of about £4000 will be sufficient to accomplish the above-mentioned objects. There is ample machinery, &c., now on the mine for dressing a considerable quantity of ore, amongst which are "Hunt's Patent Jiggling Machines," which are, unquestionably, the best ever invented for the dressing of lead ores.

JOHN JAMES

June 25, 1864.—Having carefully inspected this mine, I herewith send you my report. The sett is very extensive, and includes the old Penrose and Unity Mines, the former worked at a depth of 110 fms., and the latter about 40 fms. below the adit. It is now proposed to work a large piece of unexplored ground between the two mines. According to the plans this is about 70 fms. in length at the adit, and lengthens fast in depth; as there is a slide which apparently dips or underlies south about 3 ft. in a fm., nothing seems to have been done on the lode by the former workers of Penrose Mine north of this slide below the adit. The adit level, which is about 28 fms. deep, has been driven on the old lode from Penrose Mine, through a large portion of this ground. A cross-cut has recently been driven east from the old lode at Bawden's shaft about 4 fms., and intersected a lode varying in width from 1 ft. to 18 in.; this has been driven on 36 fms., and has opened profitable tribute ground. By means of a hand-pump a stone is now being worked in the bottom of the adit, near the slide, where the lode is 2 feet wide, producing about 1 ton of lead ore per fathom. The tributaries now working over the adit, south of the slide, are said to be raising quite 1 ton of ore per month per man. The new lode underlies 1 ft. in a fathom, and the old lode 2½ ft. in a fathom, so that if the underlay continues the same they will form a junction at from 16 to 30 fms. below the adit, where a great improvement may reasonably be calculated on. The carbonate, arsenate, and phosphate of lead seem to have been unknown or neglected by the former workers, as quantities of it have been raised from above the adit by the present proprietor. There is another lode, besides the above-named, opened on at the beach, bearing 2° north of east. It is about 2 ft. wide, well defined, and of a promising character, from which I broke stones of lead ore. I would recommend that a small pumping-engine (say 40-hp. cylinder), be erected on one of the most convenient shafts in the Old Penrose Mine, and drain the water, to begin with, from the 40-fm. level; by this means access can be had to the unexplored ground on both sides, and judging from their very promising appearance at the adit, and their apparent junction below, I think that good discoveries will be made. I estimate that a sum of about £4000 will be sufficient to accomplish the above-mentioned objects. There is ample machinery, &c., now on the mine for dressing a considerable quantity of ore, amongst which are "Hunt's Patent Jiggling Machines," which are, unquestionably, the best ever invented for the dressing of lead ores.

JOHN JAMES

P.S.—I was underground at Wheal Penrose when but a youth, and remember seeing good courses of lead.

June 27, 1864.—According to your instructions, I again inspected the above mine on Saturday, the 25th inst., and beg to hand you the following as my report. Since my last inspection, I find the lode in the bottom of the adit level has been sunk on from 6 to 8 ft. against the slide; the lode is a very fine looking one, about 2 ft. wide, worth at present from 15 to 18 cwt. of lead per fathom. The lode on the beach, which I mentioned in my former report, is now opened on; it is a fine looking lode, from 2 to 2½ ft. wide, producing good stones of lead ore. I estimate the sum required for proving the lode to about the 40 fm. level below adit will be about £4000. I can only reiterate my former report, and say I think the mine is worthy of a vigorous trial.

FRANCIS FRANCIS.

MR. BRENTON SYMONS, MINING ENGINEER AND SURVEYOR, CAN PROCURE MINING SETTS IN ANY DISTRICT IN CORNWALL OR DEVON.—18, HATTON-GARDEN, E.C.

MR. BRENTON SYMONS INSPECTS and REPORTS on ANY MINERAL PROPERTY. In all cases where procurable a plan will accompany his report.—18, HATTON-GARDEN, E.C.

MR. BRENTON SYMONS WILL RETURN TO LONDON on the 27th, and may be consulted as usual, at 18, HATTON GARDEN, E.C.

## In the Court of the Vice-Warden of the Stannaries. Stannaries of Cornwall.

IN THE MATTER OF THE COMPANIES ACT, 1862, and of the WENDRON UNITED MINING COMPANY.—Notice is hereby given, that a PETITION for the WINDING-UP of the ABOVE-NAMED COMPANY by the Court was, on the 24th day of June last, presented to the Vice-Warden of the Stannaries, by William John Rawlings, a creditor, and also a contributory of the said company, and that a special petition is directed to be heard before the Vice-Warden, at the office of Winslow Jones, Esq., solicitor, Cathedral-yard, Exeter, on Monday, the 25th day of July inst., at Two o'clock in the afternoon.

Any contributory or creditor of the company may appear at the hearing and oppose the same, provided he has given at least two clear days' notice to the petitioner, his solicitors, or agents, of his intention to do so, such notice to be forthwith forwarded to P. P. Smith, Esq., secretary of the Vice-Warden, Truro, Cornwall.

Every such contributory or creditor is entitled to a copy of the petition and affidavit verifying the same, from the petitioner or his solicitors, within 24 hours after requiring the same, on payment of the regulated charge pro folio.

Affidavits intended to be used at the hearing, in opposition to the said petition, must be filed at the Registrar's Office, Truro, on or before Friday, the 23rd day of July inst., and notice thereof must at the same time be given to the petitioner, his solicitors, or agents.

HODGE, HOCKIN, AND MARRACK, Truro (Solicitors for the Petitioner).  
GREGORY AND CO., 1, Bedford-row, London (Agents of the said Solicitors).

Dated Truro, July 5, 1864.

## In the Court of the Vice-Warden of the Stannaries. Stannaries of Cornwall.

IN THE MATTER OF THE COMPANIES ACT, 1862, and of the NORTH HALLENBEAGLE TIN AND COPPER MINING COMPANY (LIMITED).—Notice is hereby given, that a PETITION for the WINDING-UP of the ABOVE-NAMED COMPANY by the Court was, on the 4th day of June last, presented to the Vice-Warden of the Stannaries by Richard Mitchell, a creditor of the said company, and that the said petition is directed to be heard before the Vice-Warden, at the office of Winslow Jones, Esq., solicitor, Cathedral-yard, Exeter, on Monday, the 25th day of July inst., at Two o'clock in the afternoon.

Any contributory or creditor of the company may appear at the hearing and oppose the same, provided he has given at least two clear days' notice to the petitioner, his solicitors, or agents, of his intention to do so, such notice to be forthwith forwarded to P. P. Smith, Esq., secretary of the Vice-Warden, Truro, Cornwall.

Every such contributory or creditor is entitled to a copy of the petition and affidavit verifying the same, from the petitioner or his solicitors, within 24 hours after requiring the same, on payment of the regulated charge pro folio.

Affidavits intended to be used at the hearing, in opposition to the petition, must be filed at the Registrar's Office, Truro, on or before Friday, the 23rd day of July inst., and notice thereof must at the same time be given to the petitioner, his solicitors, or agents.

HODGE, HOCKIN, AND MARRACK, Truro (Solicitors for the Petitioner).  
GREGORY AND CO., 1, Bedford-row, London (Agents of the said Solicitors).

Dated Truro, July 5, 1864.

## In the Court of the Vice-Warden of the Stannaries. Stannaries of Cornwall.

IN RE WEST PAR CONSOLS MINE.

TO BE SOLD, pursuant to two Orders made in a Cause Murchison v. Sullivan and Others, dated respectively the 17th day of February and the 13th day of May last, BY PUBLIC AUCTION, at the Registrar's Office, Truro, on Wednesday, the 20th day of July instant, at One o'clock in the afternoon precisely,

50 (18,893ds) SHARES of the defendant James Sullivan,  
100 (18,893ds) SHARES of the defendant John Burgess,  
50 (18,893ds) SHARES of the defendant Joseph Brathwaite,  
50 (18,893ds) SHARES of the defendant Arthur Allen,  
20 (18,893ds) SHARES of the defendant Henry Chard,  
50 (18,893ds) SHARES of the defendant Edward Grenall the younger,  
440 (18,893ds) SHARES of the defendant John Watson,  
150 (18,893ds) SHARES of the defendant Martha Walsh,  
25 (18,893ds) SHARES of the defendant J. A. Temple,  
290 (18,893ds) SHARES of the defendant John Robert Johnson (as Executor of Robert Spinney, deceased),  
50 (18,893ds) SHARES of the defendant Frederick Methren,  
25 (18,893ds) SHARES of the defendant Thomas Morris,  
25 (18,893ds) SHARES of the defendant Edward Hutchins,  
20 (18,893ds) SHARES of the defendant William Michell,  
50 (18,893ds) SHARES of the defendant James Charles Henderson; and the  
450 (18,893ds) SHARES of the defendant Richard Richardson,  
Of and in the said MINE.

HODGE, HOCKIN, AND MARRACK, Solicitors, Truro (Agents for Messrs. Bolton and Grylls Hill, Plaintiff's Solicitors, 4, Elm-court, Temple, London).

Dated Registrar's Office, Truro, July 6, 1864.

TREGANTLE FORT, CORNWALL, FOUR MILES FROM FLYMOUTH.

TO CONTRACTORS, MINE AGENTS, BUILDERS, AND OTHERS.

MR. HENRY SENDEY has received instructions from Messrs. Kirk and Parry (who have completed their contract) to SELL, BY AUCTION, on Tuesday, July 12, 1864, and following days, upon the works, at Tregantle Fort, their most complete and VALUABLE PLANT and MACHINERY, comprising STEAM ENGINES and BOILERS, two sets of winding gear, line mill, iron and steel wire ropes, by Newall, of Garshead, and apparatus by Nicholls and Co., of Tavistock, for working an incline tramway, one mile and a half long. A railway weighing machine, by Kitchen, of Warrington. ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY TONS of fish jointed and other RAILWAY METALS, switches, points, and crossings. FORTY RAILWAY WAGONS and TROLLEYS. TWENTY-TWO valuable Lincolnshire and other HORSES, in excellent condition, with all their gear and tackle. A complete set of stable utensils. TWENTY three-wheeled and other CARTS, wheelbarrows and planks. A POWERFUL SIX TON DERRICK CRANE, and two smaller ditto on movable platforms, by Forrest and Barr, of Glasgow. FIVE OVERHEAD TRAVELLING WINCHES, capable of lifting from 4 to 6 tons, with carriages, driving shafts, and trussing bars complete, adapted to spans of from 50 to 60 ft. ONE EIGHTY TON BARGE, with all her masts, sails, and spars, complete; carpenter's benches, masons' quarries, and complete sets of blacksmith's tools, belows, anvils, &c.

Also, TWENTY WORKMEN'S COTTAGES, temporary stores, engine houses, carpenter's and smiths' workshops, and brick and slated offices, with fittings, as now standing.

May be viewed seven days preceding the day of sale, and catalogues had of Mr. HENRY SENDEY, the auctioneer, Ridgway, Plymouth; or of the agent, on the works; at the Globe Hotel; Church's Commercial Hotel; the Albion and the Prince of Wales, Plymouth; at the Royal Hotel and the Commercial Hotel, Devonport; and at all the principal inns throughout Devon and Cornwall.

Sale to commence each day at Half-past Ten A.M. Refreshments will be on the table from One to Two o'clock, after which time only to be had by ticket obtained from the auctioneer.

Mr. H. SENDEY begs to call the particular attention of the public to the above valuable estate and materials, as the greater part has been in use only for the Tregantle contract, and consequently is in first-rate working condition.—June 14, 1864.

## STEAM PUMPING ENGINES.

MESSRS. FULLER AND HORSEY are instructed by the Directors of the Brighton Water Works to SELL, BY AUCTION, at the works, Lewes-road, Brighton, on Friday, the 23rd July, 1864, at Three o'clock precisely, in lots, THREE STEAM PUMPING ENGINES, viz.:

ONE 90 horse power HIGH PRESSURE DIRECT ACTING CORNISH ENGINE, makes 1852 by B. and W. Hawthorn, Newcastle, cylinder 37 in. diameter, stroke 7 ft., with three pumps—two open topped bucket pumps, each 16 in. diameter and 7 ft. stroke, and one plunger 22 in. diameter and 7 ft. stroke. The three pumps are worked from a cross head beneath the cylinder. The engine and pumps are as good as new.

ONE 40 horse power HIGH PRESSURE DIRECT ACTING CORNISH ENGINE, cylinder 28½ in. diameter, stroke 8 ft., with plunger pump 1½ in. diameter.

ONE 20 horse power HIGH PRESSURE TABLE ENGINE, diameter of cylinder 15 in., stroke 3 ft., and set of three throw pumps.

To be viewed at any time by cards only, which may be had of the auctioneers. Catalogues may be had, and applied to, to W. BLAIR, Esq., Water Works, Brighton; or to Messrs. FULLER and HORSEY, Billiter-street, London, E.C.

## WEST RIDING OF YORKSHIRE.

THE VERY IMPORTANT FREEHOLD RESIDENTIAL ESTATE (land-tax redeemed), known as AKETON, otherwise ACTON HALL, with the MANORS or reputed manors of AKETON and FEATHERSTONE, including the VALUABLE ROYALTIES, RIGHTS, MINERALS, QUARRIES, and INCIDENTS THERETO BELONGING, situate in the parish of Featherstone, about two and a-half miles from Pontefract, equidistant three miles from Castleford and Normanton, skirted on one side by the Lancashire and Yorkshire Railway, and the other by the North Midland. It comprises a MANSION, upon a moderate scale, with tastefully-arranged grounds, pleasantly situate on a side hill, overlooking a large extent of richly-wooded and park-like land, within an easy distance of the celebrated Badsworth and Bramham Kennels, in the heart of the best sporting country in England, surrounded by a DOMAIN of ONE THOUSAND ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY-FIVE ACRES of HIGHLY PRODUCTIVE LAND, divided into convenient farms, with dwelling-houses, numerous lots of accommodation land and labourers' cottages.

MESSRS. BEADEL are instructed to SELL BY AUCTION, at the Temporary Auction Mart, at the Guildhall Coffee-house, Gresham-street, London, on Thursday, the 28th day of July, at Twelve for One, in ONE LOT, the above VERY IMPORTANT RESIDENTIAL ESTATE, situate in the parish of and adjoining the village of Featherstone, where there is a station on the Lancashire and Yorkshire Railway, equidistant (three miles) from Normanton and Castleford, on the North-Midland.

It includes a substantially stone-built MANSION, containing lofty and well-proportioned reception-rooms, nine bed-rooms, with the usual domestic offices and out-buildings requisite for the establishment of a gentleman's family, placed on a side hill, with a southern aspect, overlooking a richly-wooded and undulating country, surrounded by a compact DOMAIN of ONE THOUSAND ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY-FIVE ACRES, divided into TEN CONVENIENT FARMS, with comfortable dwelling-houses, the necessary agricultural buildings, several PLOTS of ACCOMMODATION LAND, and labourers' cottages.

The estate is situate in the most preferable and healthy part of the county, in the heart of the first hunting and sporting district in England. The land is sound and highly productive, and a large portion of it of prime grazing quality.

From a recent survey, it is found to possess the VALUABLE SEAMS OF COAL known as the Stanley Main and Haigh Moor, and there are also EXCELLENT STONE QUARRIES upon the property.

Its central position, with the unusual facilities offered for the transit of coal, &c., to all parts of the kingdom, render it, in addition to a first-class landed investment, a thoroughly safe and lucrative mining speculation.

Particulars, with plans and conditions of sale, may be obtained at the Elephant Hotel, Pontefract; the Reindeer Hotel, Doncaster; the George Hotel, York; Stafford Arms, Wakefield; the Angel, Sheffield; the Victoria, St. Albans, and DICKSON, No. 10, Henrietta-street, Cavendish-square, W.; at the Guildhall Coffee-house, Gresham-street, London; and of Messrs. BEADEL, 26 Gresham-street, London, E.C.

## VALUABLE COPPER MINE IN NORTH WALES.

MESSRS. T. M. FISHER AND SON WILL SELL, BY AUCTION (by order of the trustees and executors under the will of James Hamer, Esq., deceased), at the Clarence Hotel, Spring Gardens, Manchester, on Tuesday, the 24th August, 1864, at Three for Four o'clock P.M., subject to such conditions as will be then and there produced, all that VALUABLE COPPER MINE, at Beddgelert, in the county of Carnarvon, known as the BRYNELLIN MINE, together with the newly erected MACHINE HOUSE, DRESSING HOUSE, and OTHER BUILDINGS, and the TURBINE WHEEL and MACHINERY, with the PLANT and other WORKING APPLIANCES, all recently erected and purchased at a very considerable expenditure, all of which are in good working condition.

This mine has been worked for some years, but has only recently been developed, after a considerable amount of labour, and at a cost of nearly £6000. The workings connected with it are of an excellent character, and in perfect condition. An adit level of 100 fms. (now completed) having been driven opens out several pipes of rich copper ore, which have recently been worked at a good profit, and yield an average of 8 per cent. of pure copper. The pipes or branches of copper already discovered are numerous, and are capable of being worked to a considerable profit, and at a comparatively small expenditure. The average price of working the ore (inclusive of freight) has been 20 per ton, and the average price for which the ore has been sold has been 47 10s. per ton. There is an abundant supply of water-power from the River Gysllyn, and the high road from Beddgelert to Portmadoc, which passes the mine, affords every facility for the carriage of the ore to the sea, where it can be shipped at a small cost to Liverpool or other neighbouring ports.

The mine is held for the residue of a term of 21 years, under a new lease, dated 20th November, 1862. The superficial area of the land, under which the minerals can be obtained, is over 35 statute acres, and the royalty is 1-16th of the minerals.

This mine is being sold under the trusts of the deceased's will, and the trustees have made arrangements by which every facility will be offered to persons desirous of inspecting it. It has been carefully examined by distinguished and experienced men, whose reports are very favourable, and a personal inspection will satisfy any person conversant with mines that it will prove an excellent and lucrative investment.

Further particulars may be obtained at the mine, or at the offices of Messrs. GIBBES and SWINBURNE, solicitors, Royal Insurance-buildings, King-street, Manchester.

## PATENT FUEL WORKS.

TO COLLIERY PROPRIETORS, STEAM SHIP OWNERS, COAL EXPORTERS, AND OTHERS.

MR. THOMAS THOMAS has FOR DISPOSAL, BY PRIVATE TREATY (the proprietor retiring from business) a LONG ESTABLISHED CONCERN (favourably known for 20 years) in one of the principal ports of South Wales, the premises and buildings of which are extensive and well arranged, the machinery and plant in thorough repair, with ample steam power, and room prepared for considerable extension if required.

Rail and water communication with all parts of the South Wales coal field, and excellent shipping wharves on the premises. The whole held upon most favourable terms. Apply to Mr. THOMAS THOMAS, auctioneer and estate agent, at Neath or Swansea.

## SWANSEA COPPER ORE WHARVES.

Swansea, January 1, 1864.

GENTLEMEN.—We beg to inform you that, in consequence of the retirement of Messrs. W. and J. M. Williams from the copper ore trade, which they have carried on here for so many years past, we have resolved to enter upon that business, and for which purpose we have secured most eligible wharves, on the west side of the North Flats, where vessels drawing 20 ft. of water can get alongside at all times. These wharves are now being covered in, and together with a steam crusher now erecting, will, we expect, be completed in two or three weeks from this date.

The business we propose carrying on is that of copper ore wharving, combined with metal and other general agencies, which will be managed by our Mr. Thomas Elford, who for 20 years has filled an important situation under Messrs. Williams, Foster, and Co., and for the last eight years has had the entire management of their large copper smelting works, and copper and metal rolling mills, in this locality, as well as the copper ore business of Messrs. W. and J. M. Williams, which we trust will be a sufficient guarantee to our friends that any business they may entrust to our care will be conducted with the most scrupulous attention to secure the best results for their interests.

Soliciting a share of your consignments of ore, regulus, and slab copper to this port, as well as a share of any general business you may have to transact in this quarter, We remain, Gentlemen, your obedient servants,

ELFORD, WILLIAMS, AND CO.  
Williams, Harvey, and Co., London and Liverpool; the Glamorgan Banking Company, Swansea; Messrs. Alex. Bell and Sons, No. 8, Finch-lane, London.

## PATENT VORTEX WATER-WHEEL.

PROLONGATION OF PATENT.

WILLIAMSON BROTHERS CALL ATTENTION to the PROLONGATION of the PATENT for the VORTEX TURBINE, which has been granted by Her Majesty's Privy Council, on the petition of Prof. James Thomson, the inventor.

Amongst the witnesses called in support of the petition was Wm. John Macquorn Rankine, C.E., LL.D., F.R.S., Professor of Civil Engineering and Mechanics in the University of Glasgow, who gave clear evidence of the accuracy of the scientific principles as applied in the vortex, the great practical value of the machine, and its important advantages over other turbines.

Prof. James Clark Maxwell, of King's College, London, was in attendance to confirm the evidence referring to the scientific principles and general advantages of the vortex, but was not called upon, as the Lords of the Privy Council expressed themselves satisfied, from the evidence previously given, that the invention was a very important one, and unanimously agreed to recommend Her Majesty to grant the extension of the patent prayed for.

Circulars, with full description of the vortex, may be had on application to WILLIAMSON BROTHERS, Canal Ironworks, Kendal.

## NORTH WHEAL SETON COPPER MINING COMPANY (LIMITED).

Capital £25,000, in 1000 shares of £25 each.  
Deposit, £2 10s. per share.

DIRECTORS.

J. T. FENTON, Esq., Stapleton House, Leeds, Colliery Owner—CHAIRMAN.  
JOHN BRAY, Esq., Hill House, Scarroft, Leeds, Railway Contractor.  
THOMAS SCHOLEFIELD, Esq., Ivy House, Leeds, Gentleman.  
JOHN ROSEBY, Esq., Haverholme House, Briggs, Lincolnshire, Engineer.  
ALFRED TEALE, Esq., Albert Mills, Leeds, Cloth Merchant.  
J. W. MARSDEN, Esq., Clay Pit House, Leeds, Ironfounder.

BANKERS—Messrs. Beckett and Co., Leeds.  
MANAGERS—C. and C. Thomas, Redruth, Cornwall.  
SECRETARY—G. Simpson, Albion-street, Leeds.

OFFICES—55, ALBION STREET, LEEDS.

This company is formed for the purpose of working the North Seton Mine, which is situate at Camborne, in Cornwall, the richest district in Europe for copper, and to the west of the celebrated Setons and Tolgus Mines, which have realised immense profits, the West Seton Mine alone having returned in one year £49,000, and still being one of the richest mines in the district.

Shafts have been sunk in this sett, and three promising lodes discovered, two of them from 4 ft. to 5 ft. wide, and the other from 7 ft. to 8 ft. wide.

Applications for shares and prospectuses to be made to Mr. GEORGE SIMPSON, 55, Albion-street, Leeds; and J. F. ENDEAN, 1, Crown-court, London, E.C.



**CLAYTON, SHUTTLEWORTH, AND CO., ENGINEERS.**  
MANUFACTURERS OF PORTABLE AND FIXED STEAM ENGINES, MACHINERY FOR PUMPING, HOISTING, GRINDING, SAWING, &c., ENGINES FOR STEAM CULTIVATION, SELF-MOVING ENGINES FOR COMMON ROADS AND AGRICULTURAL PURPOSES GENERALLY.  
STAMP END WORKS, LINCOLN; and  
75, LOMBARD STREET, LONDON.  
ALSO AT  
LOWENGASSE No. 41, LANDSTRASSE, VIENNA, and GEGENUBER DEM BAHNHOF, PESTH.  
Descriptive, illustrated, and priced catalogues free per post.  
SPECIAL DRAWINGS WHEN REQUIRED.  
THE BEST STEAM THRASHING MACHINERY MADE.

Exhibition Medal, 1862.

**WEIGHING MACHINERY**  
CONSISTING OF  
PLATFORM WEIGHING MACHINES AND HIND'S PATENT RAIL AND ROAD WEIGHBRIDGES, OVERHEAD TRAVELLING WEIGHING CRANES AND CRABS, RAILWAY WEIGHING TURNABLES, &c.  
**CRANES**  
OF THE WALL, PILLAR, PORTABLE, OR TRAVELLING KINDS; AND CRABS AND WINCHES FOR STEAM OR HAND POWER, &c. ALSO, TURNABLES, WATER COLUMNS, TANKS, AND PUMPING MACHINERY, AND GENERAL RAILWAY PLANT, manufactured by  
**RICHARD KITCHIN, ENGINEER AND IRONFOUNDER,**  
SCOTLAND BANK IRONWORKS, WARRINGTON.

Prize Medal Awarded Great Exhibition, 1851, and  
International Exhibition, 1862.

**PATENT SAFETY FUZE WORKS, TUCKINGMILL, CORNWALL.**—We beg respectfully to inform the public that since the decease of late Mr. THOMAS DAVEY this firm has consisted of JOHN SOLOMON BICKFORD, THOMAS SMITH, FRANCIS PRYOR, SIMON DAVEY, and WILLIAM BICKFORD SMITH. It is requested that all letters may be addressed, and all orders and drafts made payable to BICKFORD, SMITH, AND CO.

Gun Cotton Manufactory.

**MESSRS. THOMAS PRENTICE AND CO., GREAT EASTERN CHEMICAL WORKS, STOWMARKET, SUFFOLK.**  
This manufactory has been established for the purpose of preparing GUN COTTON, according to the Austrian process, and was opened on the 26th of January last, under the inspection of Baron Lenk. Messrs. Thomas Prentice and Co. are now able to supply GUN COTTON, in its most approved form, either for the purposes of engineering and mining, or for military and submarine explosion, and for the service of artillery, as a substitute for gunpowder.

The advantages of Baron Lenk's GUN COTTON are the following:—  
For Purposes of Artillery.—The same initial velocity of the projectile can be obtained by a charge of gun cotton one-fourth of the weight of gunpowder. There is no smoke from the explosion of gun cotton; it does not foul the gun, nor heat it to the injurious degree of gunpowder. There is much smaller recoil of the gun. The same initial velocity of projectile is produced, with a shorter length of barrel. In projectiles of the nature of explosive shells it breaks the shell more equally into much more numerous pieces than gunpowder. When used in shells, one-third the weight of gun cotton produces double the explosive force of gunpowder.

For CIVIL ENGINEERING AND MINING.—In driving tunnels through hard rock a charge of gun cotton of given size exerts double the explosive force of gunpowder, thus a smaller number of holes is necessary. It may be so used as in its explosion, to reduce the rock to much smaller pieces than gunpowder, and so facilitate its removal. As gun cotton produces no smoke, the work can proceed much more rapidly, and with less injury to the health of the miners. In working coal mines the advantages of bringing down much larger quantities of material with a given charge, and the absence of smoke in the explosion, enable a much greater quantity of work to be done in a given time at a given cost. The weight of gun cotton required to produce a given effect in mining is only one-sixth part of the weight of gunpowder. In blasting rock under water the wider range and greater force of a given charge is a great element in cheapening the cost of submarine work. The peculiar local action of gun cotton, to which the effect of gunpowder shows no analogy, enables the engineer to destroy and remove submarine stones and rocks, without the preliminary delay and expense of boring chambers for the charge.

For MILITARY ENGINEERING.—The facility of transport is increased, the weight of gun cotton being one-sixth that of gunpowder. The peculiar localised action of gun cotton facilitates the destruction of bridges and palisades, and every obstacle. For submarine explosion, gun cotton has the advantage of a much wider range of destructive power than gunpowder. For the same purpose gun cotton, from its lightness, has the advantage of keeping afloat the water-tight case in which it is contained, while gunpowder sinks it to the bottom.

For NAVAL PURPOSES.—In the batteries of ships, between decks, and in casemated forts, the absence of smoke facilitates continuous rapid firing. The absence of fouling and of heating are equally advantageous for naval as for military artillery.

GENERAL ADVANTAGES.—Time, damp, and exposure do not alter the qualities of the patent gun cotton. It has already been preserved 10 years without injury or decay. It can be transported through fire without danger, simply by being wetted, and when dried in the open air it becomes as good as before. In the case of a ship, or a fortress, or a city being on fire, this quality may be of the greatest value. It is much safer than gunpowder, owing to its being manufactured in the shape of rope or yarn. It cannot escape from its package, or be spilled by accident. The patent gun cotton is entirely free from the danger of spontaneous combustion, and secures that degree of safety and certainty which, at the time of the original invention, the gun cotton of Schönbeld did not possess.

Messrs. THOMAS PRENTICE and Co. are now in a position to contract with the owners of mines, engineers, contractors, and governments for gun cotton prepared in the various forms required for their use. Mining charges will be supplied in the rope form, according to the diameters of bore required, and gun cotton match-line, as well as instructions for using it in mines, will be supplied with it.

The great advantage of gun cotton make its use in practice very much cheaper than the comparative price would appear to show; in blasting rock, for example, the rapidity and quantity of the work done, with a given expense of wages, &c., is largely in favour of gun cotton.

Messrs. THOMAS PRENTICE and Co. are also prepared to manufacture the gun cotton, and deliver it in the form of gun cartridges, adapted to every description of ammunition; all they require for this purpose being a drawing of the gun, gunpowder cartridges, and ammunition, with the specification of weights, sizes, and initial velocities. Artillerists who prefer to manufacture their own cartridges may make special arrangements with the patentees through Messrs. PRENTICE and Co.

Stowmarket, March 10, 1864.

**BEST MANGANESE SPIEGELEISEN DELIVERED AT ANY PORT OF THE UNITED KINGDOM.** For testimonials, and all information apply to WM. BIRD and Co., 2, Lawrence Pountney-hill, London, E.C.

**BASTIER'S PATENT CHAIN PUMP, APPARATUS FOR RAISING WATER ECONOMICALLY, ESPECIALLY APPLICABLE TO ALL KINDS OF MINES, DRAINAGE, WELLS, MARINE, FIRE, &c.**  
J. U. BASTIER begs to call the attention of proprietors of mines, engineers, architects, miners, and the public in general, to his new pump, the cheapest and most efficient ever introduced to public notice. The principle of this new pump is simple and effective, and its action is so arranged that accidental breakage is impossible. It occupies less space than any other kind of pump in use, does not interfere with the working of the shafts, and unites lightness with a degree of durability almost imperishable. By means of this hydraulic machine water can be raised economically from wells of any depth; it can be worked either by steam-engine or any other motive power, by quick or slow motion. The following statement presents some of the results obtained by this hydraulic machine, as daily demonstrated by use:—

1.—It utilizes from 90 to 92 per cent. of the motive power.  
2.—Its price and expense of installation is 75 per cent. less than the usual pumps employed for mining purposes.  
3.—It occupies a very small space.  
4.—It raises water from any depth with the same facility and economy.  
5.—It raises with the water, and without the slightest injury to the apparatus, sand, mud, wood, stone, and every other object of a smaller diameter than its tube.  
6.—It is easily removed, and requires no cleaning or attention.

A mining pump can be seen daily at work, at Winstanley Mine, South Sydenham, Devon, near Tavistock; and a shipping pump at Woodside Graving Dock Company (Limited), Birkenhead, near Liverpool.

J. U. BASTIER, sole manufacturer, will CONTRACT TO ERECT HIS PATENT PUMP AT HIS OWN EXPENSE, and will GUARANTEE IT FOR ONE YEAR, or will GRANT LICENSES to manufacturers, mining proprietors, and others, for the USE OF HIS INVENTION.

OFFICES, 47, WARREN STREET, FITZROY SQUARE.

London, March 21, 1864. Hours from Ten till Four. J. U. BASTIER, C.E.

**BRITISH AND FOREIGN STOCK, SHARE, AND MINING OFFICES, No. 2, WINCHESTER BUILDINGS, GREAT WINCHESTER STREET, LONDON, E.C.**

Messrs. FULLER and CO. continue to BUY and SELL EVERY DESCRIPTION OF SHARES IN BANKS, CANALS, MINES, RAILWAYS, and GOVERNMENT STOCK, either for money or account. Stock Exchange business effected upon the usual commission.  
Telegraphic messages promptly attended to, and every information supplied, either personally or by letter. Office hours, from Ten to Four o'clock.  
Bankers: The Metropolitan and Provincial Cornhill.

**THE BANKING, MINING, AND JOINT-STOCK COMPANIES REVIEW, A JOURNAL OF COMMERCE, TRADE AND MANUFACTURE, SCIENCE AND THE ARTS.**

Published every Wednesday. Subscription, £1 1s. annually. Price 6d. stamped.

**RAILWAYS AND MINES.**

Capitalists who seek safe and profitable investments, free from risk, should act only upon the soundest information. The market prices for the day are for the most part governed by the immediate supply and demand, and the operations of speculators, without reference to the true merits of the property. Railways depend upon the traffic, expenditure, and capital accounts, the probabilities of alliance or competition with neighbouring companies, the creation of new shares, the state of the money market as affecting the redemption of debentures, and other considerations founded on data to which those only can have access who give special attention to the subject. Mines afford a wider range for profit than any other public securities. The best are free from debt, have large reserves, and pay dividends monthly varying from 15 to 25 per cent. per annum. Instances frequently occur of young mines rising in value 400 or 500 per cent. But this class of security, more than any other, should be purchased only upon the most reliable information. The capitalists, and effect special attention to railways and mines, afford every information to experience in mining pursuits and sales upon the best possible terms. Thirty years' mining for investment, and we will, therefore, forward, upon receipt of Post-office order for 5s., the names of six dividend and six progressive companies that will, in our opinion, well repay capitalists for money employed.  
Messrs. FREDERICK and CO., STOCK AND SHAREBROKERS, and DEALERS IN BRITISH MINING SHARES, 78, LOMBARD STREET, E.C.

**NICHOLLS, WILLIAMS, AND CO., ENGINEERS, BEDFORD IRONWORKS, TAVISTOCK.**  
MANUFACTURERS OF STEAM ENGINES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION, made on the BEST and NEWEST PRINCIPLES. We beg more especially to call the attention of the public to the manufacture of our BOILERS, which have been tested by most of our leading engineers. PUMP WORK CASTINGS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION, both of brass and iron. HAMMERED IRON AND HEAVY SHAFTS OF ANY SIZE. CHAINS made of the best iron, and warranted. RAILWAY WORK OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.  
ALL ORDERS FOR ABROAD RECEIVE THEIR BEST ATTENTION. NICHOLLS, WILLIAMS, AND CO. have had 20 years' experience in supplying machinery to foreign mines, and selecting experienced workmen to erect the same, where required.  
Messrs. NICHOLLS, WILLIAMS, AND CO. have always a LARGE STOCK OF SECOND-HAND MINE MATERIALS in stock, and at moderate prices.

**MESSRS. W. DERRY AND CO., MINING MATERIAL MERCHANTS, ST. AUSTELL,** respectfully inform the mining public that they have constantly ON SALE EVERY DESCRIPTION OF MINING PLANT, in PITWORK, DRESSING APPLIANCES, &c., and STEAM ENGINES, as follows:—  
ONE 50 in. cylinder PUMPING. ONE 26 in. ditto ROTARY.  
ONE 45 in. ditto ditto TWO 25 in. ditto ditto  
ONE 40 in. ditto ditto ONE 20 in. ditto PUMPING.  
ONE 30 in. ditto ditto  
ONE 10 horse power PORTABLE HIGH PRESSURE ENGINE.  
Applications to be addressed as above, or to the engineer of the company, Mr. W. H. GRAY, St. Austell.

**RAILWAY CARRIAGE COMPANY (LIMITED), ESTABLISHED 1847.**  
OLDBURY WORKS, NEAR BIRMINGHAM.  
MANUFACTURERS OF RAILWAY CARRIAGES AND WAGONS, and EVERY DESCRIPTION OF IRONWORK.  
Passenger carriages and wagons built, either for cash or for payment over a period of years.  
RAILWAY WAGONS FOR HIRE.  
CHIEF OFFICES, OLDBURY WORKS, NEAR BIRMINGHAM.  
LONDON OFFICES, —6, STOREY'S GATE, GREAT GEORGE STREET, WESTMINSTER.

**THE BIRMINGHAM WAGON COMPANY (LIMITED),** is PREPARED TO SUPPLY RAILWAY WAGONS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION, capable of carrying 6, 8, or 10 tons, at annual rentals, or for purchase on deferred payments, on advantageous terms.  
EDMUND FOWLER, Sec.  
OFFICES, —3, NEWHALL STREET, BIRMINGHAM.

**THE BEVERLEY IRON AND WAGON COMPANY (LIMITED),** MANUFACTURERS OF RAILWAY WAGONS, WROUGHT AND CAST IRON CARRIAGE AND WAGON WHEELS, LURRIES, and ROAD WHEELS and AXLES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.  
PATENT WHEEL MANUFACTORY, BEVERLEY IRONWORKS, BEVERLEY, YORKSHIRE.

**COAL CUTTING MACHINERY.**—The WEST ARDLEY COMPANY having, by recently patented improvements, perfected their coal cutting machinery, worked by compressed air, are NOW READY TO MAKE CONTRACTS FOR THE CONSTRUCTION AND USE OF THEIR MACHINES. The results of twelve months' experience in the working of these machines, by the WEST ARDLEY COMPANY, have proved most satisfactory, their use being found to CHEAPEN THE COST AND IMPROVE THE AVERAGE SIZE OF THE COAL, TO LIGHTEN THE LABOUR, and also TO MODIFY THE SANITARY CONDITION OF THE MINE.  
All communications to be made to Messrs. FINT, DONISTHORPE, and BOWER, No. 8, Britannia-street, Leeds.

**NOTICE.**—The WEST ARDLEY COMPANY, having reason to believe that their patents are being infringed upon, hereby give notice that they will TAKE LEGAL PROCEEDINGS AGAINST ALL PARTIES who may MAKE FOR SALE, OR USE ANY MACHINERY in the construction of which any such INFRINGEMENT is MADE.

**EDWARDS'S PATENT MINERAL ORE AND COAL WASHING MACHINE.**—This is by far the MOST ECONOMICAL, as well as the MOST PERFECT MACHINE MADE. Each machine is capable of washing 25 to 60 tons per diem, according to quality.—Full particulars, testimonials, &c., may be obtained from E. EDWARDS, Esq., C.E., 1, York-buildings, Adelphi, where a working model may be seen.

Adopted by the Governments of Great Britain, Spain, Denmark, Russia, Brazil, East and West India.

**EASTON'S PATENT BOILER FLUID, FOR REMOVING AND PREVENTING INCORUSTATION IN STEAM BOILERS, LAND AND MARINE.**  
P. S. EASTON AND G. SPRINGFIELD, Patentees and Sole Manufacturers, 37, 38, and 39, WAPPING WALL, LONDON, E.  
Or of their Agents in the principal towns of Great Britain and the Colonies.

**IMPROVED APPLICATION OF WATER-POWER.**  
**THE TURBINE.**—MAC ADAM BROTHERS AND CO., ENGINEERS, SOHO FOUNDRY, BELFAST, have been engaged for 12 years, with complete success, in MANUFACTURING THEIR IMPROVED TURBINES, and can recommend them with confidence.  
This machine is applicable to all practicable heights of fall and quantities of water, giving a much higher percentage of power than any other description of water-wheels. On low falls it has the additional advantage of not being affected by floods or back-water, and it is particularly well adapted for any falls where the quantity of water is variable.

Further particulars on application; also, references to turbines now at work on a great variety of falls. One may be seen at Mr. GEORGE PARKER'S, Sutton Mills, Macleodfield; and others at the following places:—The Eggleston Mines, Barnard Castle; the Laxey Mines, Isle of Man; and the Paper Mills of Messrs. MATTHEWS and MARTIN, Bradninch, near Exeter, and of Mr. JOHN ALLEN, Ivy Bridge.

**CORNISH CRUCIBLE AND BLACK-LEAD POT MAKER, JOHN JULEFF, FORT STREET, and PEDON-AN-DREA, REDRUTH.**

**NEW COMBINED TURBINE, WINDING, AND PUMPING MACHINERY.**  
MANUFACTURED BY GEORGE LOW, MILLGATE IRONWORKS, NEWARK-UPON-TRENT.

Who respectfully begs to bring the above to the notice of the mining public, as an exceedingly cheap and easy method of applying water-power for the above purposes.

The TURBINE, WINDING, and PUMPING MACHINERY are all fixed complete to one strong cast-iron bed plate, which can be placed in any situation without pit or excavation, and any height not exceeding 33 ft. from bottom of fall, the supply and suction pipe being all that is required to be connected to it, and can be brought in any direction. This combined machine can be easily removed when necessary.

G. Low begs also to state that the TURBINE is the most efficient and the cheapest method of applying water-power for mining purposes.

MANUFACTURER OF WINDING, PUMPING, CRUSHING, STAMPING MACHINERY, WINDING ENGINES, WATER WHEELS.

IMPROVED TURBINE WATER WHEELS CONSTRUCTED EITHER TO WORK VERTICALLY OR HORIZONTALLY, and upon the MOST SCIENTIFIC and EFFECTIVE PRINCIPLE.

G. Low begs to recommend a special class of turbine adapted for extreme high falls (200 to 500 ft.), and consuming small quantity of water. This turbine will work with equal advantage without running at an excessive velocity. Also,  
MANUFACTURER OF IMPROVED BORING MACHINES FOR DRIVING ADITS.

**THE UNITY PATENT SAFETY FUZE COMPANY**  
SCORRIER, CORNWALL, SOLICIT ORDERS FOR THE DIFFERENT KINDS OF SAFETY FUZE which they are PREPARED TO SUPPLY, OF SUPERIOR QUALITY, and of ANY LENGTH.

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GLOVER and Co. have now on hand a really splendid painting sample of spirits of turpentine substitute, a pure crystal, not more volatile than the genuine American turpentine, and quite innocuous to smell. Price, 2s. per gallon, in 30-gallon casks.

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This oil gives a pure, white, soft, and brilliant light, easily regulated, and portable. For works or public buildings, where gas is not desirable, the brilliancy and economy of the article are unequalled.

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Not liable to leak, and which occupies space in the stores. From 600 gallons, 45 diameter by 84 in height, price £10 10s., down to 10 gallons, 15 diameter by 21 in height, price 15s., WITH EVERY VARIETY OF SIZE AND PRICE THEREIN.

**STRONG IRON BUCKETS.**—2½ galls. ... 4s. 6d. | 3 galls. ... 5s. 0d. | 3½ galls. ... 5s. 6d. | 4 galls. ... 6s. 0d.

**WAGON GREASE.**  
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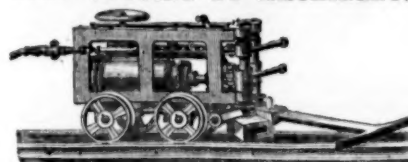
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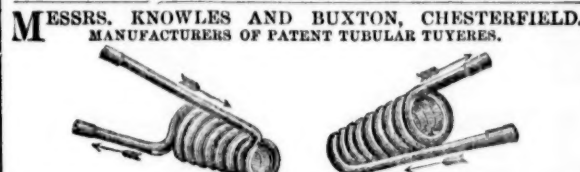
\* \* \* COLLIERY PROPRIETORS are CAUTIONED AGAINST PURCHASING OR USING MACHINES, the construction of which will constitute an INFRINGEMENT OF THE ABOVE PATENT.

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CAST STEEL FOR PUNCHES, TAPS, AND DIES, TURNING TOOLS, CHISELS, &c.  
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The PATENT TUBULAR TUYERE possesses GREAT ADVANTAGES over the ORDINARY TUYERES, both for its DURABILITY and EASY WORKING. A current of cold water going direct to the nozzle prevents their destruction, however much they may be exposed to the fire.  
We repair them at half the first cost, making them equal in size to new ones, all parties returning them carriage paid.

|                           |            |
|---------------------------|------------|
| No. 1 tuyere, 16 in. long | 28s. each. |
| No. 2 " 18 " "            | 32s. "     |
| No. 3 " 20 " "            | 36s. "     |
| No. 4 " 22 " "            | 40s. "     |
| No. 5 " 24 " "            | 44s. "     |

Delivered at Chesterfield station. Terms, nett cash quarterly.

**PUBLIC TEST OF WIRE-ROPE.**—The SUPERIOR QUALITY OF GARNOCK, BIBBY, AND CO.'S WIRE-ROPE WAS FULLY PROVED BY A RIVAL MANUFACTURER at the LIVERPOOL PUBLIC TESTING MACHINE, on the 29th of October, 1860, on which occasion GARNOCK, BIBBY, and Co.'s ropes were found to be the STRONGEST of all the TWELVE SAMPLES from different makers then tested, as reported in the papers of the day. For example:—

(Certified by Mr. William Macdonald, superintendent.)  
Garnock, Bibby, and Co., Corresponding sizes from other manufacturers.

| Sizes.             | Tons c. | Tons c. | Tons c. |
|--------------------|---------|---------|---------|
| 3¼ in. .... 18 5/8 | 16 10   | 11 10   |         |
| No. 3 " 20 " "     | 16 10   | 11 10   |         |
| No. 4 " 22 " "     | 16 10   | 11 10   |         |
| No. 5 " 24 " "     | 16 10   | 11 10   |         |

Remaining sizes with similar results.  
\* Samples taken promiscuously from stock by a rival manufacturer's agent.

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**BLAKE'S PATENT STONE BREAKER, OR ORE CRUSHING MACHINE,** FOR REDUCING TO SMALL FRAGMENTS ROCKS, ORES, AND MINERALS OF EVERY KIND.

It is rapidly making its way to all parts of the globe, being now in profitable use in California, Washoe, Lake Superior, Australia, Cuba, Chili, Brazil, and throughout the United States & England.

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Only maker in the United Kingdom.

**CREASE'S PATENT EXCAVATING MACHINERY,** FOR SUPERSEDING THE SLOW AND EXPENSIVE USE OF MANUAL LABOUR IN SINKING SHAFTS, DRIVING LEVELS, TUNNELLING, &c., is GUARANTEED to drive through any rock of average hardness at a minimum rate of 1 ft. per diem, and to sink shafts at the rate of 2 fms. in three days.

Mr. CREASE will undertake contracts for sinking shafts, driving levels, &c., at an enormous reduction of time and great saving in cost.

Applications to be addressed (for the present) to the patentee, Mr. E. S. CREASE, Tavistock, Devon.

By providing the power of calculating the time and cost to explore a certain depth and extent of ground, speculation in mining will be assimilated to commercial pursuits, with this unmistakable advantage—that when the ground has been once carefully and judiciously selected, and operations properly and systematically carried out for its development, there would be far less chance of unsatisfactory results than are met with by merchants and manufacturers in the usual routine of their business. As this important invention must beneficially interest the landowners, mine proprietors, merchants, and miners, we opine it will meet with immediate adoption.—*Mining Journal.*

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| Shares | Mines. | Paid. | Last Pr. | Bus. done. | Last Call |
|--------|--------|-------|----------|------------|-----------|
|--------|--------|-------|----------|------------|-----------|

| Share | Mss.   | Paid.   | Last Pr. | Bus. done. | Last Call   |
|-------|--|---------|----------|------------|-------------|
| 700   | Aberderry (sil.-lead), Merio.                    | 4 0 0   | ..       | ..         | Sept. 1863  |
| 4000  | Bagtor (tin) [L. ....]                           | 2 0 0   | ..       | ..         | Fully paid. |
| 4000  | Bedford Cons. (cop.), Tavistock                  | 2 0 0   | ..       | ..         | Mar. 1864   |
| 3200  | Bodol Aur (lead), Holywell ..                    | 0 13 0  | ..       | ..         | June, 1864  |
| 2000  | Berehaven (copper), Ireland..                    | 1 0 0   | ..       | ..         | ..          |
| 4000  | Billins [L. £30] 200 £25 pd., 200 £30 pd.]       | ..      | ..       | ..         | Oct. 1863   |
| 6000  | Boscawen (tin), Kenwyn .....                     | 2 10 0  | ..       | ..         | Feb. 1864   |
| 2500  | Boscundle (tin, cop.), St. Austell               | 7 10 0  | ..       | ..         | Sept. 1864  |
| 5000  | Little Hill (tin) Plympton .....                 | 1 8 0   | ..       | ..         | May, 1864   |
| 30000 | Bromford (copper), Llanidloes                    | ..      | ..       | ..         | Fully paid. |
| 200   | Bryndol Hall (lead), Flint .....                 | 30 0 0  | ..       | ..         | Aug. 1863   |
| 6000  | Bryn Gwng (lead), Flint .....                    | 9 0 0   | ..       | ..         | June, 1864  |
| 1832  | Bryntal (lead), Llanidloes .....                 | 8 7 6   | ..       | ..         | June, 1864  |
| 6380  | Butler & Bassett, (cop.) Redruth                 | 4 6 0   | ..       | ..         | Aug. 1863   |
| 12000 | Calstock Consols (cop.), Calist.                 | 1 17 6  | ..       | ..         | ..          |
| 915   | Calvadnock (tin), Wendron .....                  | 24 3 6  | ..       | ..         | Nov. 1863   |
| 6000  | Camborne Consols (copper) .....                  | 18 10 0 | ..       | ..         | Feb. 1864   |
| 4000  | Camborne Vein & Wh. Francis                      | 9 18 4  | ..       | ..         | June, 1864  |
| 75000 | Cambrian (copper), (gd.) [L. £1]                 | ..      | ..       | ..         | Aug. 1862   |
| 8000  | Cape Cornwall (tin), [L. £2] 100                 | 0 15 0  | ..       | ..         | Mar. 1864   |
| 12000 | Caradon & Phenix Cons. [L. £1]                   | 0 10 0  | ..       | ..         | ..          |
| 914   | Caradon Cons. (cop.), St. Cleer                  | 28 16 6 | ..       | ..         | June, 1864  |
| 10000 | Caradon Vale (copper) .....                      | ..      | ..       | ..         | ..          |
| 6000  | Caradon Unit. (cop.), St. Neots                  | 1 0 0   | ..       | ..         | June, 1863  |
| 2680  | Carmarthen United (lead) .....                   | 5 0 0   | ..       | ..         | Fully paid. |
| 7000  | Carnellow (tin and cop.), Zenner                 | 1 0 0   | ..       | ..         | Jan. 1864   |
| 6000  | Carn Camborne (cop.), Cambn.                     | 1 9 0   | ..       | 7/6        | July, 1864  |
| 2000  | Carn Vivian (tin, cop., lead)                    | 2 1 8   | ..       | ..         | Nov. 1861   |
| 2048  | Carngarth (tin), [L. £1] 100                     | ..      | ..       | ..         | June, 1864  |
| 3000  | Carycroft (3200 £25 pd., 16800 £1 pd.)           | ..      | ..       | ..         | ..          |
| 10000 | Castleward, Ireland [L. ....]                    | 1 0 0   | ..       | ..         | Fully paid. |
| 2500  | Cefn Cileon (d.), Flint [L. £5]                  | 2 7 0   | ..       | ..         | Mar. 1864   |
| 800   | Cefn Cwm Brywyo (lead) ....                      | 4 0 0   | ..       | ..         | May, 1864   |
| 2000  | Central Grylls (tin) [L. £3]                     | 2 10 0  | ..       | ..         | Feb. 1864   |
| 2500  | Central Minera (lead) [L. £5]                    | 2 10 0  | ..       | ..         | Mar. 1864   |
| 6000  | Charlotte Und., Perranuthnoe                     | 4 17 8  | ..       | ..         | June, 1864  |
| 5000  | Chiverton Consols (sil.-lead) ..                 | 0 5 0   | ..       | 7/6        | ..          |
| 2000  | Chiverton Moor (lead) .....                      | 3 0 0   | ..       | ..         | Oct. 1863   |
| 2000  | Chiverton Valley (lead) .....                    | ..      | ..       | 4 5        | Feb. 1864   |
| 1000  | Chiverton Wheel Pool (lead) ..                   | 5 0 0   | ..       | ..         | Feb. 1864   |
| 4000  | Clara Unit., Ponterswyd [L. £3]                  | 2 2 0   | ..       | ..         | Jan. 1864   |
| 1204  | Cleer's Hill (tin), St. Stephen's                | 0 2 0   | ..       | ..         | ..          |
| 787   | Clijah & Wentworth (tin, cop.)                   | 32 10 0 | ..       | ..         | Mar. 1864   |
| 2000  | Cloance Wood (L. £5) .....                       | 1 10 0  | 1 1/2    | ..         | May, 1864   |
| 3568  | Coed Mawr Pool (lead) [L. ....]                  | 5 0 0   | ..       | ..         | April, 1863 |
| 5000  | Coalrath & Bond [L. £500. 51 pd., 10700 12s pd.] | ..      | ..       | ..         | Jan. 1864   |
| 3000  | Connorree (cop., sulph.) [L. ....]               | 0 10 0  | 1 1/2    | 9d.        | Fully paid. |
| 6000  | Cornish Clay (tin) [L. ....]                     | ..      | ..       | ..         | Fully paid. |
| 861   | Cone (copper), Camborne .....                    | 23 15 0 | ..       | ..         | June, 1864  |
| 3000  | Cranvor and Wh. Abraham [L. ....]                | 2 10 0  | ..       | ..         | ..          |
| 12000 | Crelake (cop.), Tavistock .....                  | 2 13 0  | ..       | ..         | April, 1864 |
| 6000  | Crown Cons. (cop.) [L. £2].                      | ..      | ..       | ..         | Aug. 1863   |
| 2000  | Crowlwm (lead), Llanidloes ..                    | 1 11 0  | ..       | ..         | Dec. 1863   |
| 6000  | Cuddra (cop., tin), St. Austell                  | 4 1 0   | ..       | ..         | Feb. 1864   |
| 25000 | Dale (lead), North Stafford ..                   | 1 0 0   | ..       | ..         | Fully paid. |
| 2000  | Darren (lead), Cardigan .....                    | 32 0 0  | 60       | ..         | May, 1864   |
| 2000  | Deep-Level, Minera (d.) [L. £5]                  | 3 0 0   | ..       | ..         | Feb. 1863   |
| 672   | Ding Dong (lead), [L. ....]                      | 10 6 0  | ..       | ..         | Feb. 1864   |
| 1000  | Dolwrynog (gold) [L. £1] .....                   | 0 13 6  | ..       | ..         | Mar. 1864   |
| 1000  | Durio (tin), Lelant .....                        | 8 2 0   | ..       | ..         | Oct. 1862   |
| 1000  | Eaglebrook (lead) [L. £20].                      | 17 2 0  | ..       | ..         | Feb. 1863   |
| 1000  | East Bassett and Grylls (tin) ..                 | 2 0 0   | ..       | ..         | May, 1864   |
| 6000  | E. Bottle Hill (tin), Plympton                   | 0 3 6   | ..       | ..         | April, 1864 |
| 4096  | E. Brookwood (cop.), Ashtrint.                   | 1 7 0   | ..       | ..         | Jan. 1863   |
| 6000  | East Cambrian (gold) [L. £1].                    | 0 15 0  | ..       | ..         | Feb. 1864   |
| 2000  | East Carn Brea (cop.) Redruth                    | 3 15 0  | 7 1/2    | 7 1/4      | Feb. 1863   |
| 2000  | East Cliverton (copper), Llanidloes              | 1 10 0  | ..       | ..         | Mar. 1864   |
| 4000  | E. Clogau (gold), Merio, [L. ....]               | 0 6 0   | ..       | ..         | May, 1864   |
| 2000  | East Devon Gt. Consols (cop.)                    | 1 14 0  | ..       | ..         | Mar. 1864   |
| 2048  | E. Falmouth (s.-ld.), Kenwyn 5 0 6.              | ..      | ..       | ..         | April, 1864 |

6000 E. Grenville (cop.), Camborne 2 5 0.. 5 1/4.. 5 5 1/4 ..May, 1864  
6000 E. Ot. Work (tin) Breage [L. 65] 2 10 0. — — — May, 1864

|      |                                 |     |   |   |   |    |                |
|------|---------------------------------|-----|---|---|---|----|----------------|
| 60   | E. Laxey (lead), Isle of Man..  | 100 | 0 | 0 | — | —  | .. Fully paid. |
| 6145 | East Jane (all.-ld.), Cardinham | 2   | 7 | 0 | — | .. | .. Mar. 1864   |

[illegible]

|      |                               |   |   |     |   |    |       |   |        |      |
|------|-------------------------------|---|---|-----|---|----|-------|---|--------|------|
| 0144 | Gonamena (copper), St. Cleer. | 4 | 7 | 0.. | 4 | .. | 3 1/2 | 4 | ..Mar. | 1864 |
| 0000 | Goonzlon (copper), St. Neot.. | 1 | 7 | 6.. | — | .. |       |   | ..Mar. | 1864 |

|       |  |    |         |     |    |       |     |             |
|-------|--|----|---------|-----|----|-------|-----|-------------|
| 4000  | Gonamena (copper), St. Cleor.              | 4  | 7 0.    | 4   | .. | 3 ½ 4 | ..  | Mar, 1864   |
| 4000  | Goonzlon (copper), St. Neot.               | 1  | 7 0.    | ..  | .. | ..    | ..  | Mar, 1864   |
| 4000  | Gramb. & St. Aub. (op.) [S.E.]             | 61 | 7 0.    | ..  | .. | ..    | ..  | May, 1864   |
| 4000  | Great Brig. (copper), Redr. Co.            | 1  | 7 0.    | ..  | .. | ..    | ..  | May, 1864   |
| 4096  | Great Carlton (copper), St. Ives           | 2  | 12 0.   | ..  | .. | ..    | ..  | June, 1864  |
| 40000 | Gt. Dev. & Bed. [L.] (2800 fms. fully pd.) | .. | ..      | ..  | .. | ..    | ..  | ..          |
| 3000  | Gt. East Lovell (tin), Helston             | 1  | 0 0.    | ..  | .. | 3 3 ½ | ..  | ..          |
| 5000  | Great North Downs (copper)                 | 3  | 15 0.   | 6 ½ | .. | 6 ½   | 6 ½ | May, 1864   |
| 5000  | Gt. Retallack (sil.-ld., blende)           | 2  | 6 0.    | ..  | .. | ..    | ..  | April, 1864 |
| 5000  | Great S. Chiverton (all.-lead)             | 0  | 10 0.   | 3 ½ | .. | 3 ½   | 3 ½ | April, 1864 |
| 5000  | Great Tregunio (consols) (op.)             | 1  | 0 0.    | ..  | .. | ..    | ..  | ..          |
| 5000  | Great W. Chiverton (all.-lead)             | 1  | 0 0.    | 5 ½ | .. | 5 ½   | 5 ½ | June, 1864  |
| 2738  | Great Wheel Badden (tin)                   | 1  | 6 10 0. | ..  | .. | ..    | ..  | May, 1863   |
| 3040  | Grylls Consols (tin)                       | 1  | 5 0.    | ..  | .. | ..    | ..  | ..          |
| 4000  | Grylla Wheel Florence (tin)                | .. | ..      | 2 ½ | .. | 2 ½   | ..  | Jan, 1864   |
| 4000  | Gt. Wh. Busy (copper, tin), Ken.           | 13 | 14 6.   | ..  | .. | 2 ½   | 2 ½ | April, 1863 |
| 4000  | Gt. Wh. Grylla (tin), copper               | 1  | 0 0.    | ..  | .. | ..    | ..  | No call.    |
| 4000  | Garlyn (copper, tin), St. Erth.            | 2  | 0 0.    | ..  | .. | ..    | ..  | Feb, 1864   |
| 3072  | Geordydz Bann (copper), Llanvau            | 1  | 7 3.    | ..  | .. | ..    | ..  | Feb, 1864   |
| 4000  | Hallenbeac (copper)                        | .. | ..      | 3 ½ | .. | 3 3 ½ | ..  | ..          |
| 5400  | Harwood (ld.), Durham [L.]                 | 0  | 5 6.    | ..  | .. | ..    | ..  | Nov, 1861   |
| 5000  | Hazen (id.), Cardigan [L.]                 | 4  | 0 0.    | ..  | .. | 5 5 ½ | ..  | Feb, 1864   |
| 5000  | Havall Grove (all.-ld.) [L.]               | 0  | 10 0.   | ..  | .. | ..    | ..  | No call.    |

|      |                              |   |    |     |      |      |              |
|------|------------------------------|---|----|-----|------|------|--------------|
| 5000 | Hingston Down (cop.), [S.E.] | 5 | 10 | 6.. | 4¼.. | 4 4¼ | ..Dec., 1863 |
| 5000 | Illogan (tin and copper)     | 0 | 12 | 6.. | —    | ..   | ..Nov., 1863 |

|      |                                 |    |    |     |      |      |               |
|------|---------------------------------|----|----|-----|------|------|---------------|
| 5000 | Hingston down (cop.), [S.E.]    | 5  | 10 | 6.. | 4½.. | 4 4½ | ..Dec. 1863   |
| 5000 | Ilogan (tin and copper) ....    | 0  | 12 | 6.. | —    | —    | ..Nov. 1863   |
| 5000 | Kelly Bray (id.), Callington .. | 5  | 2  | 6.. | 12.. | —    | ..June, 1864  |
| 5000 | Kewick (lead), Portinscale ..   | 5  | 6  | 6.. | —    | —    | ..Mar. 1862   |
| 96   | Kilmorye (lead) .....           | 25 | 5  | 0.. | —    | —    | ..Feb. 1864   |
| 5000 | Lady Bertha (cop.), [S.E.] ..   | 2  | 18 | 6.. | —    | —    | ..April, 1864 |
| 5000 | Lanivet (tin), [L. 42] .....    | 1  | 10 | 0.. | —    | —    | ..April, 1864 |

|     |                                    |            |             |
|-----|------------------------------------|------------|-------------|
| 963 | Lelant Cons. (tin), Uny Lelant 35  | 0 0.. — .. | ..Mar. 1863 |
| 240 | Llangan (ld.), Glamor. [L. £25] 20 | 0 0.. — .. | ..Oct. 1863 |

|      |  |       |    |   |                    |
|------|--|-------|----|---|--------------------|
| 243  | Leilant Cons. (tin), Uny Leilant 35      | 0 0 0 | —  | — | ..Mar. 1863        |
| 244  | Liangon (Id.), Glamor. [L. £25]          | 30    | 0  | 0 | ..Oct. 1863        |
| 2450 | Liantwit Vardre (coal), [L. £5]          | 4     | 10 | 0 | ..May, 1864        |
| 2000 | Long Lake (lead), Flint                  | —     | 4  | 0 | ..Oct. 1863        |
| 2000 | Lower Park (Id.), Deigh [L.]             | 3     | 0  | 0 | ..Jan. 1864        |
| 2000 | Maudlin (copper), Lostwithiel            | 4     | 2  | 0 | ..April, 1864      |
| 1480 | Merilyn (lead), Flint                    | —     | 16 | 0 | ..June, 1864       |
| 2000 | Minera Western Boundary [L. £1]          | 0     | 2  | 0 | ..Sept. 1863       |
| 2000 | Mineral Bottom (lead)                    | 3     | 0  | 0 | ..5½ 6½            |
| 2000 | Molland (cop.), St. Moulton.             | 2     | 9  | 0 | ..Nov. 1862        |
| 024  | Naglies (tin, copper), Kea               | —     | 18 | 0 | ..May, 1864        |
| 2000 | Nantes and Parthw. [L.]                  | 0     | 5  | 0 | ..Fully paid       |
| 2000 | Nantes (lead) [L. £1]                    | —     | 0  | 0 | ..Jan. 1864        |
| 612  | Nant Minera (lead), [L. £20]             | 5     | 14 | 0 | ..May, 1864        |
| 2400 | Nant-y-Iago (Id.), Merioneth             | 3     | 17 | 6 | ..May, 1863        |
| 2000 | New East Birch Tor (tin)                 | 0     | 2  | 0 | ..                 |
| 2000 | New Concord (sl.-Id.) [L. £3]            | 1     | 0  | 0 | ..                 |
| 2000 | New Cornish [8000 £1 paid, 4000 £1 paid] | —     | —  | — | ..Mar. 1864        |
| 2000 | N. Crow Tazewell (copper)                | 3     | 11 | 6 | ..Feb. 1864        |
| 5514 | New E. Russell (cop.), Tavistock         | 0     | 6  | 0 | ..Oct. 1863        |
| 2400 | Neither Heath (lead), Dufren             | 0     | 18 | 6 | ..Oct. 1863        |
| 400  | New Hendra (tin, cop.), Breage           | 2     | 3  | 6 | ..May, 1864        |
| 2400 | New Pembroke (tin and cop.)              | 0     | 9  | 0 | ..May, 1864        |
| 024  | New Rosewren (cop.), Gwinear             | 2     | 0  | 0 | ..Dec. 1863        |
| 2000 | New S. Cardon (cop.), St. Cleer          | 0     | 16 | 0 | ..Dec. 1863        |
| 969  | New Treleigh (cop.), St. Andrew          | 8     | 3  | 0 | ..Oct. 1864        |
| 460  | New Trevelin (tin), Wendron              | 6     | 7  | 0 | ..Feb. 1864        |
| 970  | Newtownards Min. Co., Down               | 60    | 0  | 0 | ..                 |
| 024  | New Wendron (tin), Wendron               | 7     | 0  | 0 | ..Jan. 1863 1½     |
| 024  | New Wh. Grylls (tin and cop.)            | 2     | 1  | 6 | ..May, 1863 1½     |
| 969  | New Wheel Lovell (tin)                   | 2     | 2  | 6 | ..June, 1864 1½    |
| 2000 | New Wheel Martha (cop.) [L.]             | 1     | 0  | 0 | ..Fully paid, 1863 |
| 0096 | New Wh. Rose (Id. and Bende)             | 0     | 5  | 0 | ..Nov. 1863        |

\* \* \* These Mines with [S. E.] appended have been admitted on the Stock Exchange Limited List

\* \* \* Our object being to make the Share List correct, we earnestly call upon a tion which may, from time to time, come under their notice. To shareh Information. Reports from mines—in fact, mining intelligence of every

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|      |                                |   |   |    |   |    |
|------|--------------------------------|---|---|----|---|----|
| 6000 | New Wh. Vor & Metal Utd. (tin) | 0 | 2 | 6. | - | .. |
| 1034 | North Buller (cop.) Redmth     | 0 | 2 | 6. | - | .. |

9000 New Wh. Vorr & Metal-Und. (tin) 9 26.0  
1024 North Buller (cop.), Redruth 25 18.0  
6000 North Chiverton (lead) 1 0.0  
16000 North Devon (sil.-id.), Camborne 6 18.0  
5000 N. Dolcoath (cop.), Camborne 3 16.0  
6000 North Downs (cop.), Redruth 1 2.0  
2500 North Frances (cop.) 13 12.0  
2500 Nth. Golch Hill (lead), Flintn. 0 10.0  
1366 N. Grambler (cop.), Redruth 3 15.0  
6000 N. Hallenbeag (tin), Redruth 3 7.0  
16000 N. Gattenbeag [5000 £1 pd., 5000 £6. pd.]  
2000 N. Gattenbeag (tin), Redruth 6 13.6  
2000 N. Levan (tin), Redruth 13 10.0  
20000 N. Minera (id.) [15000 £1 pd., 5000 10s. pd.]  
4000 N. Phoenix (cop.), Linkinhorne 3 16.0  
6400 No. Pot (tin & cop.), Illogan 1 15.0  
700 N. Roskear (cop.), Camborne 29 5.0  
6144 North Rosewarne (copper) 1 0.0  
2000 N. Shepherds (sil.-id.), Newlyn 2 0.0  
5000 N. St. Agnes (cop., tin), S.E. 3 17.0  
5010 North St. Agnes (cop.) [S.E.] 2 8.0  
6144 N. St. Agnes, S. Mary (tin) 4 4.0  
4095 Kel Tor (cop.), Calstock 6 11.0  
1000 Pant-y-Pydwel (lead) 5 7.0  
8465 Pedn-an-drea (tin), Redruth 3 19.0  
5000 Pendennis Cons. (cop.), St. Just 4 7.0  
6000 Penballa (tin), St. Agnes 2 13.0  
6112 Penballa Moor (silver-lead) 3 0.0  
6000 Penryn (tin), Penryn [con.] 2 7.0  
2000 Pentre Lyan (lead), Illogan 22 10.0  
6000 Polhigey Moor (tin), Wendron 0 5.0  
12800 Prince of Wales (tin), Calstock 0 5.0  
8000 Princess of Wales (tin), S. Mary 6 7.0  
6000 Prosper Uni. (tin, cop.), St. Hilary 7 1.0  
10156 Redmoor (cop., tin), Callington 14 0.0  
6112 Retanna Hill (tin), Wendron 2 17.6  
4095 Sialton (tin), Redruth 1 0.0  
6000 Roborough Downs (cop.) [S.E.] 1 0.0  
5000 Rosciff (lead), St. Colum 0 9.0  
4026 Rosewarne Consols (copper) 4 11.0  
3548 Rosewarne United (cop., tin) 3 8.0  
700 Roskear (copper), Camborne 0 10.0  
700 Rosekarnowth (cop.), Camborne 1 10.0  
2000 Scorrion Cons. (tin, cop.), St. Agnes 4 13.6  
800 Segintion (tin), Redruth 5 0.0  
12500 Selby Moun. (lead), Illogan 5 0.0  
5111 Selby Moun. (lead), Illogan 5 0.0  
4095 Silvein St. Winnow [5000 £1 pd., 5000 6s. pd.]  
4095 Silthney Wheel Metal (tin) 1 0.0  
12000 Sordridge Cons. (cop.) [S.E.] 1 0.0  
6000 So. Alfred (cop.), Phill & Gwin. 0 12.6  
812 South Basset (cop.), Gwennap 15 0.0  
1000 South Bryn Gwioel (lead) 7 0.0  
6000 So. Buller (copper), Gwennap 0 14.0  
4095 So. Caradon (tin), Redruth 3 19.6  
6000 So. Carn Bras (cop.) [S.E.] 1 10.0  
6138 S. Condurrow (tin, cop.), Camborne 2 12.0  
3285 So. Crenver (cop.), Crownan 12 9.0  
6000 South Darren (tin), L. [S.E.] 3 2.6  
6000 So. Dolcoath & Carnarthen Cons. 2 13.0  
6000 S. Foxdale (id.), L. of Man [L.E.] 2 0.0  
2000 South Gerland (cop.), St. Day 4 10.0  
6000 South Grylls (copper), Redruth 7 0.0  
1024 S. Harodoff (lead), Linkard 1 10.0  
98 South Kilmorey (lead) 23 10.0  
4000 S. Minera (lead) [L.E.] 3 10.0  
98 South Pant-y-Gof (lead) 27 0.0  
5325 So. Phoenix (cop.) Linkin. 7 1.4  
6000 South St. Ives [L.E.] 10 5.0  
1024 S. Treasavan (cop.), St. Day 5 6.7  
937 So. Wh. Crofty (cop.), Illogan 18 18 10 16  
2000 So. Wh. Crofty (cop.), Illogan 18 18 10 16  
4000 So. Wh. Seton (cop.), Camborne 46 13.0  
794 Spearne Cons. (tin), St. Just 6 12.0  
0000 St. Cuthbert Lead Smeit. [L.] 5 0.0  
0000 St. David's (gold) [L.E.] 1 0.0  
1024 St. Ives Whelan Alien (tin) 11 1.7  
6000 St. Just Ustd. (tin) [L.E.] 2 2.0  
0000 St. Just Consols (tin), L. [L.] 0 10.0  
800 Stump Ock (tin), Redruth 1 0.0  
920 Stray Park (cop., tin) [S.E.] 33 5.0  
3500 Tin Hill (tin), St. Austell 0 12.6  
6000 Tolcarne (cop.), Camborne 1 13.0  
6000 Toltradden (copper), Marazion 1 0.0  
1600 Torbay Hamatite Iron [L.E.] 6 7.0  
6000 Treloeth (copper), St. Erth. 7 8.8  
1024 Trencorn (tin), Uys Lelant 12 13.3  
501 Trevaun (tin), Redruth 1 0.0  
810 Trevelyan and Seadcock Cons. 1 12.0  
6000 Trevenen and Trevenenheers 6 19.0  
4096 Treweatha (sil.-id.), Menhen. 5 12.0  
2484 Treworilla (tin), Wendron 5 19.0  
2500 Trimley Hall [1250 £1 pd., 1250 10s. paid]  
0000 Trumpet Unit. (tin), Wendron 1 9.6  
6400 Tyne Head (tin & cop.) [L.E.] 0 16.0  
6000 Tywardreath (lead), Flintn. 5 17.6  
0000 Valentine (lead), Flintn. 1 0.0  
0000 Vale of Towy (lead), Carmar. 0 15.6  
0000 Ventnor [L.E.] (lead) 2 4.6  
8000 Wentworth Consols (lead) 3 0.0  
0000 Welsh Gold, Dolgelly [L.] 1 0.0  
0000 West Beam (tin) [L.] 1 0.0  
0000 West Clogau (gold), Merioneth 1 0.0  
1218 W. Condurrow (tin), Cam. 9 5.8  
0000 W. Gredar W. (tin), Redruth 1 0.0  
0000 W. Grylls (tin), Perranuthnoe 0 4.0  
0000 W. Maria & Fortescue, Lamerton 1 0.0  
0000 West Park Con. (cop.) St. Blazey 2 16.0  
0000 W. Rose Down (cop.), Caradon 11 12.6  
256 West Sharp Tor (cop.), Killaton 161 0.0  
0000 West Stray Park (cop.), Camb. 9 11.6  
612 West Toig (cop.), Redruth 35 10.0  
611 West Towry (tin), Redruth 1 0.0  
511 West Wh. Frances (cop.), Illo. 90 31  
2017 West Wheel Jane (tin, &c.) 3 15.4  
0000 West Wh. Kitty (tin), St. Agnes 0 5.0  
0000 W. Wh. Martin (cop., sil.) [L.E.] 0 15.0  
4096 West Wheel Vorr (tin) 1 19.0  
0000 Wheel Agar (copper), Illogan 4 16.6  
0000 Wheel Annie (cop.), Gwennap 2 18.0  
0000 Wheel Arty (cop.), Calstock 1 0.0  
0000 Wheel Buller, Redruth [S.E.] 18 0.0  
0000 Wh. Caradon (cop.), St. Ives 2 2.6  
0000 Wheel Curtis (cop.), Crownan 6 10.0  
0000 Wheel Crebor (cop.), Tavistock 1 11.0  
0000 Wheel Crofty (cop.), Illogan 1 7.6  
6144 Wh. Damsel (cop., tin), Gwennap 2 15.0  
0000 Wh. Edwards (cop.), Calstock 6 6.6  
1024 Wheel Emily Harrold (cop.) 11 0.0  
0000 Wh. Emma (cop.) Buckfastleigh 3 2.0  
0000 Wheel Falmouth & Sperris 6 11.0  
0000 Wh. Grenville (copper) [S.E.] 8 12.0  
1020 Wh. Harriett (cop.), Camborne 4 6.6  
0000 Wheel Hartley (cop.), Gwinear 1 2.6  
6448 Wheel Hearle (tin), St. Just 3 0.0  
0048 Wheel Hope (sil.-id.), Perran 3 15.0  
0000 Wh. Looe (tin), Looe 3 9.0  
Wh. Ludcott and Wrey (lead) 2 9.0  
968 Wheel Margery (tin, copper) 20 10.0  
0000 Wh. Mary Hatchings (Plymp.) 0 11.0  
0000 Wh. Norris (tin, cop.), St. Cleer 3 7.0  
024 Wheel Far (tin), St. Blazey 6 8.0  
0000 Wh. Pollard (cop., tin), St. Neot's 3 3.6  
024 Wheel Polmer (copper) 3 13.6  
670 Wh. Trevaun (tin), Redruth 1 0.0  
Wh. Prudence St. Ag. [L.E.] 0 17.6  
240 Wh. Reeth (tin), Uys Lelant 96 10.0  
0000 Wheel Rose (copper), Scorrion. 42  
500 Wheel Sarah (tin), Lanivet 0 9.6  
0000 Wheel Sidney (tin), Plympton 5 9.0  
048 Wh. Sithney & Carneval Uni. 12 4.0  
0000 Wheel Sparrow (tin) 0 12.0  
0000 Wheel St. Agnes (tin), Redruth 1 0.0  
0000 Wheel Union (cop.), Redruth 4 10.6  
0000 Wh. Unity (cop., tin), Gwinear 14 12.0  
0096 Wh. Uys (tin, cop.), Redruth 9 7.0  
0000 Wheel Vlow (copper) 0 9.0  
024 Wh. Vyrran (cop.), Constantine 7 15.0  
94 W. Vorras Downs (tin), Lelant. 7 0.0  
997 Yarnor (copper), Devon 3 13.0

## 000 Discount Corporatn.[L. £100] 12 10 0.. 15 1/2.. ..

\* \* Those mines with [S.E.] appended have been admitted on the Stock Exchange. Those mines with [L.] appended have been incorporated with Limited Liability.

\* \* Our object being to make the Share List correct, we earnestly call upon all who have the power, to aid us, by forwarding any alterations or corrections which may, from time to time, come under their notice. To shareholders, as well as those officially connected with the mines, we appeal for information. Reports from mines—in fact, mining intelligence of every description, forwarded to our office, will meet ready attention.

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MR. J. A.

Mr. Choate's transaction of stocks, but omission of a broker's fee, and advice given by Mr. Choate, for advice as to the matter. To the Editor of the Boston Herald.

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